

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6273

Hoffman's Farm Seeds

Spring 1924

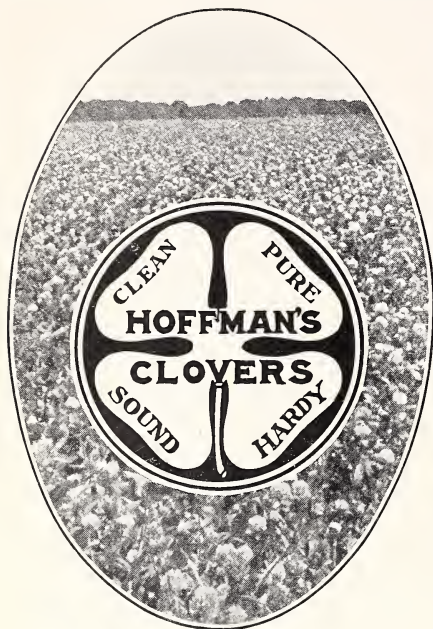


A.H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE,
LANCASTER COUNTY PA.



Mr. Seed-Buyer:

This page gives you a summary on the Seed Outlook for 1924. It combines the information gathered from various Government sources, growers and dealers in the different producing sections of the Country—and opinions held by some of the best-booked authorities in the Nation's seed-trade. May it be of interest and possibly of real value to you when making up your seed purchases.



Clover Seed. The 1923 crop of **Red Clover** seed was very short. Government claimed the shortage close to 300,000 bags. Spring demand for seed promises to be about normal—will there be enough seed to go around? The seed carried over from 1922 crop was well-used-up by the heavy demand last summer. Much Red Clover for 1924 seeding will be imported from foreign countries. Government says to Northern farmers—"Beware of Italian Clover—seed from certain other countries is also to be avoided." We add—"Avoid the seed offered you this year at 'bargain' prices—it will prove a poor investment at any price."

Alsike Clover seed is in plentiful supply. There is still some of last year's seed held by certain houses—this year's crop was big. Quality fair-to-good. Alsike offers a desirable substitute for the Red Clover for certain uses.

Sweet Clover seed crop is short. Early frosts in the North and West caught much of the crop and damaged it seriously. Pleasing results from the ever-increasing uses Sweet Clover finds for itself, promise heavy seed demand again this Spring. **Mammoth Clover** supply is way short—Crimson and White Clovers are in fair supply.

General opinion favors firm prices on Clover Seed—some authorities predict fair-to-strong advances by seed-time.

**Hardy
Northern-Grown
Alfalfa
Seed**

Alfalfa Seed. Exhaustive tests and years of actual experience, have proven that Northern-grown American Alfalfa Seed pays best. This year the genuine high-grade Northern native seed is scarce. What there is of it commands a premium—but it is truly worth it. Prices will doubtless remain firm. Much imported seed from undesirable sections has reached interior United States, and many unfair houses are selling it as native-grown seed at indeed attractive prices. Buy your Alfalfa seed early—but avoid low-priced seed—it won't pay!

**Heavy-
Yielding
Seed Oats
7 Varieties**

Seed Oats. In some sections, weather conditions were very unfavorable for the 1923 oats-crop. The Nation's supply of good-quality Seed Oats is low. Because of the poor yields and poor quality grain of last summer, this spring's seed demand will be heavy. New blood in your Seed-Oats (if of the right strain) will show in the crop. Permit the suggestion that you will find offered in this Book, Oats that are well adapted for your use, and that will prove profitable to you.

**Pure-Bred
Seed Corn
Sound
Germination**

Seed Corn. These four words give you the complete Seed Corn situation for 1924—Supply short, demand heavy. Many are forced to recall the bad corn year of 1918. Much of the corn stored in cribs over the winter will be unfit for seed. The wise farmer will not consider his crib-corn for seed use. But will arrange months in advance for properly cured, well-taken-care-of seed of dependable strains. Such seed will be found offered on this list—and best of all, he can secure it at very low cost per acre.

For the Seed-Buyer who applies his wants early, there is ample seed of good quality. This applies to the Seeds mentioned above, as well as to Seed Potatoes, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas, and the various Grains and Grasses listed herein. But the buyer waiting until the 'last minute' to order, may be disappointed: certain varieties may have sold out—choicest qualities may have then disappeared from the market—or higher prices may prevail. The early buyer will have his seed on hand, ready for use at the right time.

—A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

2-4-1924

To Our Customers:

Because of your patronage and generous support, you have been making our business show a steady growth year by year. Your help is greatly appreciated, and we thank you warmly!

To tell of the possibilities of improvement in your crop, of the increase that may be made on your farm by planting carefully chosen seeds of proven varieties—in other words, to prove to your own satisfaction and profit, the plain truth of our slogan "Hoffman's Seeds Pay"—is the mission of this Catalog. May it serve you when making up your seed purchases for 1924. Whether your order be large or small, it will always be welcome, and will be filled with seed that bears this plain—

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Seed bought from us that is not of satisfactory quality, may be returned promptly, and your money will be refunded—round-trip freight to be paid by us. Time will be granted when you wish to have purity and germination tests made. Please read bottom of page 32 for further details.

—A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

Alfalfa Seed

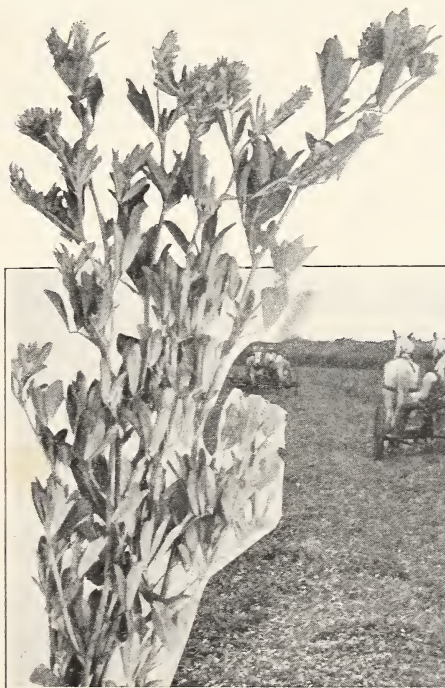
To-day a greater favorite than ever, Alfalfa stands out among the foremost of America's crops. Alfalfa carries such decided advantages, that more farms of all sections should be reaping the benefits they can derive from its use. The heavy tonnage of hay produced each season, the many-year life of the plants, and the ever-increasing value they put into the soil growing them, are three of the factors responsible for the favor Alfalfa now enjoys. Some others are given in "Facts About Alfalfa", printed on page 3.

Starting right plays a big part in the success of Alfalfa. It is urged that the suggestions given on page 3, regarding preparation of soil, proper seed, inoculation, etc., be closely followed. Neglecting any one point cuts down your chances for best results.

No good can come from ever-so-well-prepared seed-beds, inoculated soils, etc., when poor Alfalfa seed or seed of doubtful origin is sown. This is one crop where good, hardy, Northern-grown, native seed counts for much. Many leading Alfalfa-Farmers of the East depend year after year on the brands of seed offered you on the next page of this book, and they always have something to show for it.

The poorest economy is to save a dollar or two on the cost price of Alfalfa seed, when real first-class dependable seed can be had for just a few cents extra per acre. Buying seed like here offered you, is taking one big step toward a successful stand of Alfalfa—read following pages for description.

Alfalfa Seed—Continued next page.





"Northwest" Brand Alfalfa Seed will bring the Results You Want.

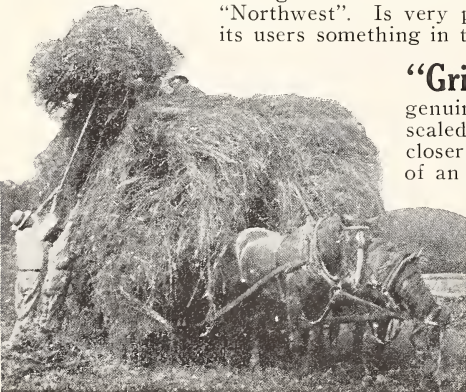
"Northwest" Brand Alfalfa Seed. It has been proven many times over that Alfalfa seed from the far Northern and Western sections of the United States is the hardest—surest to catch—surest to thrive—surest to stay—and the most prolific seed to be had. Our "Northwest" brand represents just such seed. It is recommended unconditionally as the choicest seed possible to secure. It is produced in the districts adjacent to the North Rockies and Black Hills, mostly in the States of Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas—in fact, the most Northern sections where Alfalfa Seed can be matured. It is the cleanest, brightest and strongest seed from these sections. Only a strong, vigorous strain can endure the severe climatic conditions of these Northern Seasons. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore the seed matured is only from strong plants of the most hardy types.

Costs a Little More—But Worth It!

At this writing the supply of "Northwest" brand Alfalfa Seed here is of extra fine quality. Rigidly cleaned, nice color, plump—sound in growth, in fact—just about as perfect in every way as this class of seed is procurable. It is impossible to sell this class of seed at prices quoted by some houses for their so-called Northern or Northwestern-grown seed. Some price lists show retail quotations of a dollar to two dollars per bushel less than what this lot of genuine "Northwest" seed cost us at wholesale. Of course, there is a reason—such low-priced lots are simply not the kind of seed represented. In the end such seed will prove by far the poorest investment.

"Northwest" brand Alfalfa Seed has been giving excellent satisfaction the past ten years. It furnishes its own advertising. More and more buyers demand it each season—most of our trade wants it—they know its benefits. Results are surer and more lasting. The small extra cost at the beginning is soon lost sight of, as the extra returns from the crop begin to show themselves. Don't wait to order "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed—engage yours now. There is an acute shortage of real first-grade seed of this brand this year. See Price List.

"Extra" Brand Alfalfa Seed. "Extra" Alfalfa easily surpasses most of its competitors. It is not by any means second-grade seed. Represents the very highest degree of purity, as well as germination. Tests figures show just about equal to those of "Northwest" brand. Has been giving very good satisfaction throughout the Middle Atlantic States. Produced in sections not as far North as "Northwest" brand, supplied for the most part with seed from the Mid-Western States—yet always with seed suited for average uses throughout the East. In vigor and hardiness, "Extra" brand Alfalfa Seed is second only to our "Northwest". Is very popular for mixing with Clover or other Grasses—saves its users something in the matter of cost of seed. See Price List.



"Grimm" Alfalfa Seed. This offers you Certified genuine strain—certified by the Idaho State Authorities and sealed. Early buyers can purchase it at a price that ranges closer to the other alfalfas than heretofore—this is the result of an early, advantageous purchase.

The Grimm Alfalfa Seed produces plants with the crown-type of roots and a more spreading root system than other Alfalfas. It is claimed that Grimm will thus outlast other strains—besides starting better in undrained, wet locations. Grimm Alfalfa has many friends among leading alfalfa-growers of the Country, for whom it has been procuring exceptional results. Because its cost won't be comparatively so prohibitive this year, anyway to early buyers, there will doubtless be an exceptional demand. See Price List.

Ten Pointers on Alfalfa

1. GOOD SEED—MOST IMPORTANT. There is some good seed in the country this year—but not a whole lot of it. But there is an abundance of lower-quality, lower-priced seed—quite a bit of it imported seed that will not do well for you. This will sell at lower prices than the better seed. But don't be induced to buy it, even at a few dollars per bushel less money. You'll find it most expensive in the end. Your best seed will be true Northern grown American seed—sure it costs more, but divide its extra cost among the several years it will outlast the other strains, and you will readily see the wisdom of buying it. You can place absolute dependence on the strains offered you in this Book.

2. PLANT IN A DEEP, LOOSE, WELL-DRAINED SOIL. Where soils are rather thin, deep plowing will help. Alfalfa's deep-feeding root system must have favorable top soil conditions—then its roots will soon reach down through rather stiff clay soils. Soils that are sandy or lacking in fertility should be corrected by heavy applications of manure. Read paragraph 6.

3. THE SEED BED MUST BE WELL PREPARED.—thoroughly pulverized and deep—then made firm by rolling or dragging. The land must have a chance to settle. This sometimes takes six weeks, though during heavy rains may average four weeks. The disc and harrow are the tools needed after the plow. When thoroughly prepared, harrow the ground after each rain. If it does not rain, harrow every ten days until seed is sown; this insures sufficient moisture and destroys weeds. When you plan for Alfalfa long in advance, grow cultivated crops ahead of it and make every effort thus to destroy all possible weed plants.

4. IF SOIL LACKS HUMUS turn under clover sod or cow peas or soy beans or crimson clover or sweet clover. This will make the soil friable and with the manure you apply will give the Alfalfa the fertility of soil to sustain it in its early growth. Alfalfa when started will get its own feed if there is anything to reach. But when it first starts the plant is weak and must have plenty of available food in order to make a good growth the first year. Then it will build a strong top root which will enable it to winter well and start vigorously to produce growth of hay the following Spring.

5. INOCULATION IS NECESSARY. This means that you must plant in the soil nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria, without which Alfalfa cannot flourish. Your soil may be full of clover bacteria or cow pea or soy bean bacteria, but these germs will not help your Alfalfa. So you must supply these Alfalfa germs. We believe the very best bacteria is "Farmogerm." Read all about "Farmogerm" page 8 of this Catalog. We absolutely know after selling thousands of dollars worth of "Farmogerm" that this form of cultures is all that is claimed for it.

6. USE OF LIME FOR SOIL ACIDITY. Alfalfa must have soil that is sweet and not acid. After several successive crops of grain, soils are apt to become acid. Test your soil—Buy a dime's worth of blue litmus paper at your drug store. Take a knife, cut into the ground, pressing the earth slightly apart. Insert a piece of the paper, press the earth firmly together so that the blue litmus paper will be held firmly and leave it there several hours. The soil must not be too dry. If the paper turns from blue to red it is evident that your soil is acid and needs lime to correct it. Repeat the test in several parts of the field. Burned lime should not be used in greater quantities than two tons per acre. If ground limestone is used apply 3,000 pounds per acre. Where agricultural lime is procurable it is safer to use than either of the above forms, as it is not caustic. Two tons of lime or more, not caustic, per acre may be used. All lime must be applied after plowing and worked in thoroughly, preferably by disking, and, if possible, a few weeks before seeding.

7. BEST TIME TO SEED. This is different in different localities and depends upon climatic conditions and upon whether you can give proper attention to soil preparation, weed killing, etc., in advance of seeding. You can sow either Spring or Fall, here in the Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley States. A good rule is seed as long ahead of the most trying seasons for the young plants as possible. Late April, May or June, or late July, August or early September is permissible, provided, the other conditions in these paragraphs have been taken care of. Where very hot mid-summers must be feared, early Fall seeding should be considered. Where very severe Winters are anticipated, Spring seeding may be preferred.

8. SHALL THE SEED BE COVERED? By all means cover the seed. On heavy loam soils, from three-fourths to one inch. On sandy soils that dry out readily cover one and one-half to two inches. Alfalfa seeds have a hard coat and will not germinate unless the seed is firmly packed in damp soil. When seed is broadcasted a shallow set smoothing harrow or a weeder must be used. We believe in rolling after working in the seed. Alfalfa disc drills do splendid work as the seed can all be placed in the exact depth that is required.

9. HOW HEAVY TO SEED. In the East more seed is needed than in the West. We advise using plenty of seed. Ten to twelve pounds might do if all other conditions were exactly right—but twenty pounds per acre is the safe average. We know successful Alfalfa men who sow thirty pounds. This is a matter of judgment which must be considered together with every other condition under which the Alfalfa bed is started.

10. ABOUT NURSE CROPS. Nurse crops, where there are some weeds to contend with, help to check them in Spring seeded Alfalfa. The nurse crop should be sown lightly. Heavy seeding robs the Alfalfa of moisture and fertility. Spring Barley at the rate of three-fourths bushel per acre is the most used grain for this nurse crop. Don't plant nurse crops in the Fall. Sow the grain and Alfalfa separately.

"Northwest" Alfalfa ♂
(Note the tall, thick growth)



FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

"There is no State in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown."

Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the Acre. It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.

It has as much protein as Wheat bran.

It does not exhaust the soil, it enriches the soil. 360 stalks have been grown from one seed.

Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent. more than other Clovers and 60 per cent. more than Timothy.

One acre will pasture 20 pigs for 6 months.

3 pounds a day makes full feed for fattening Lambs—4 to 5 pounds for aged sheep—35 pounds for steers.

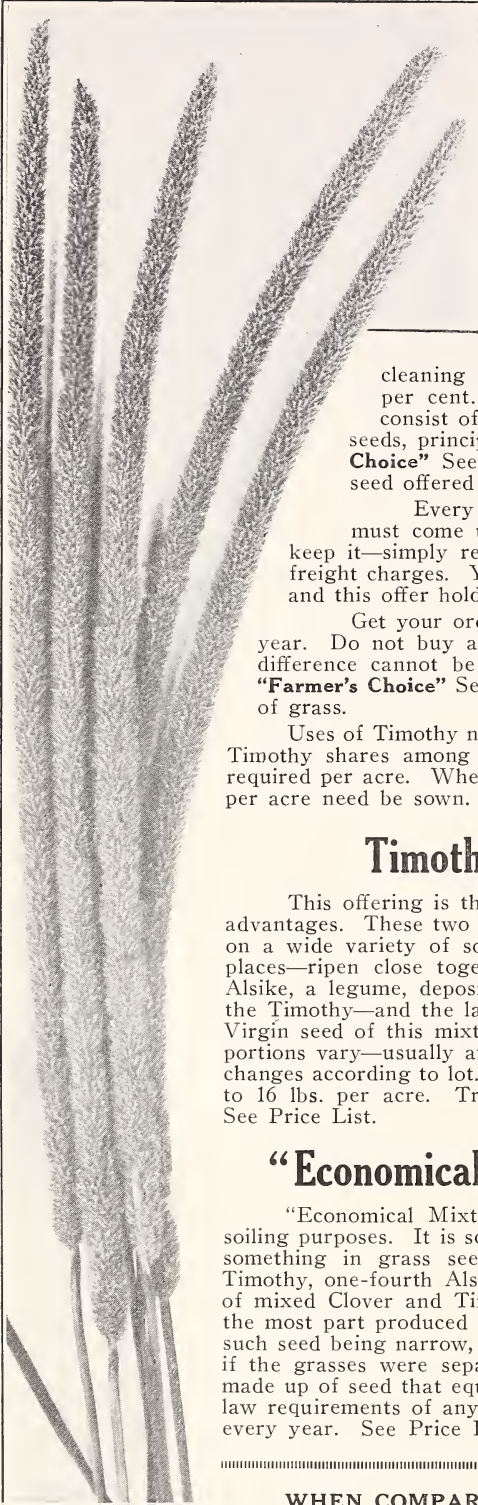
Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.

Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June Grass. It can be chopped fine with corn meal.

Such a mixture is worth more a pound than the original corn meal.

"Its long branching roots penetrate far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. These become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir of fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come."



Timothy Seed "Farmer's Choice" brand Timothy Seed

grows more popular each year. When this brand was first sold in 1905, we then determined that into it should go nothing but the very best grade of seed obtainable. This aim was closely followed each year since then. The result is that **"Farmer's Choice"** Timothy seed has built up for itself a name for good quality such as is unknown to other brands throughout the sections we serve.

There is not a competing brand of Timothy seed being sold at a lower price that will give equal satisfaction.

"Farmer's Choice" Seed is the heaviest part of the best Timothy Cleaned Clean. Light weight immature seeds have been removed by most modern cleaning methods. Tests for purity average from 99.60 to 99.80 per cent. The very, very small portion of impurities does not consist of dangerous weeds, but of harmless fibre and other grass seeds, principally clover and alsike. Germination tests of **"Farmer's Choice"** Seed average very high. There is no cleaner or sounder seed offered anywhere, than is our **"Farmer's Choice"** brand.

Every bag of Timothy Seed—like other seed you buy from us—must come up to your expectation of quality or you don't need to keep it—simply return it and we'll refund your money in full, paying all freight charges. You are allowed all the time you need to have tests made, and this offer holds good.

Get your order in early. Buy **"Farmer's Choice"** Timothy Seed this year. Do not buy another kind of seed because it is lower in price. The difference cannot be great this year—and the small extra money put into **"Farmer's Choice"** Seed will mean for you good clean fields, and better stands of grass.

Uses of Timothy need not be discussed here. All know the wide popularity Timothy shares among other grasses. Sown alone 6 to 8 quarts of seed are required per acre. When clover is to be added in the Spring, only 4 to 6 quarts per acre need be sown. Price—See Latest Price List.

Timothy and Alsike Clover (Mixed)

This offering is the result of an insistent demand. Folks are learning its advantages. These two crops are well suited for growing together. Both thrive on a wide variety of soils—both are sure to 'catch'—either will thrive in low places—ripen close together—and indeed aid each other while growing. The Alsike, a legume, deposits nitrogen in the soil, thus improving the chances of the Timothy—and the latter supports the Alsike, so that it can function better. Virgin seed of this mixture can often be bought to good advantage. The proportions vary—usually average from 15 to 25% Alsike—balance Timothy. Price changes according to lot. At any time, you can buy it at quite a saving. Sow 12 to 16 lbs. per acre. Trial of this mixture will prove pleasing and profitable. See Price List.

"Economical Mixture" (Red² Clover—Alsike—Timothy)

"Economical Mixture" is a very proper one for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes. It is sold so cheaply that it will appeal to all who wish to save something in grass seed bills. The proportion is approximately one-fourth Timothy, one-fourth Alsike, and one-half Red Clover. This is made from lots of mixed Clover and Timothy, and mixed Timothy and Alsike—that were, for the most part produced and harvested in this mixed condition. The market for such seed being narrow, the farmer growing it sells it for less than he could get if the grasses were separate. Aside from these mixtures, this combination is made up of seed that equals the regular high grades, and easily passes the seed-law requirements of any State. "Economical Mixture" grows into greater favor every year. See Price List.

WHEN COMPARING PRICES—Don't forget that we quote you "Bags Free"—and in most cases—"Freight Paid" (See last page)—This is important!



Clover Seed

Wherever rotation of crops is practiced, the Clover plant is a necessity. Every farmer understands the value of plowing under a clover sod, and the influence it has on future crops. Failure of clover means loss of opportunity to gather nitrogen from the air at little cost—and also to produce cheaply great tonnage of hay, rich in protein, the flesh and blood-building element of feeds. Quality of Clover Seed means much toward success or failure. Our business is to furnish the right quality of seed, that will mean to its users cleaner and better stands of grass.

Red Clover

Red Clover is often called June Clover or Medium Clover. It is the best known of all the Clovers. Along with Timothy, it forms a combination from which three-fourths of all the country's hay is made. Mostly used as both a hay and pasture crop—and often as a soiling crop. Sometimes as a green-manure crop to be plowed under if soil is poor in humus. Even where cut for hay, and only the roots and stubble turned under, it has a marked influence in increasing yields of succeeding crops. The big factor favoring Red Clover is its ability to gather nitrogen at its roots, and leave it in the soil in such form as can be readily used by crops that will follow.

The ideal time to sow Clover Seed is during late Winter or early Spring—a morning when the soil is honey-combed by frost. The first slight thaw will enclose nearly every seed, and enable it to start its life of service. Clover is usually sown to land that was previously seeded with a grain crop. Thus no special land preparation is necessary for the Clover. With the grain crop removed, and the Clover thus already started, its growth is rapid and sure. Sow 4 to 6 quarts Red Clover per acre where Timothy has been sown earlier. If Clover alone is desired, sow 6 to 8 quarts per acre. Our two brands of Red Clover Seed are described below.

“Extra” Brand Red Clover

“Extra” is the best-known brand of the East—more widely used every year. It stands for very high quality—is free from weeds—tested and sound in growth. Selecting stocks that will measure up to this grade is no easy task—especially this year. “Extra” brand is seed grown on clean land, in Northern locations, hardy seed that will withstand severe weather tests—not the undesirable imported seed from foreign countries whose seed won't do well hereabouts.

“Extra” brand seed is selected by careful buyers in the best producing sections. Cleaned and re-cleaned by most modern machinery. Tests average about 99½%—sometimes pass 99¾%, in short—just as high as Red Clover Seed can be gotten. “Extra” rivals the very best brands of our competitors. It will pay you and altogether please you. Is early, hardy, bespeaks a sure catch—will give you the desired results. Fortunately, you can buy “Extra” brand seed at just a few cents per acre, over what other ordinary grades sell for. Business prudence suggests the wisdom of doing so—let “Extra” brand Red Clover Seed be your selection for 1924—results will pay you well. See Price List.

“Safe” Brand Red Clover

is just what its name implies—‘safe’ to sow. Not equal to “Extra” brand but matches the so-called ‘first-grade’ or ‘best’ seed sold by many dealers—often better than their leading brands. Is free from dangerous weeds, averages about 99% pure. “Safe” brand provides a saving in cost of seed, while “Extra” brand will please you no matter how critical you are as to quality. See Price List.

Inoculating Clover Seed a Big Help

Folks everywhere have been proving it. Even if you have been getting good results with Clover, Farmogerm will help to improve them. And if you haven't been successful with your Red Clover, by all means inoculate your seed with Farmogerm! Proper liming and fertilizer are of course very important—don't overlook these points. Farmogerm increases the quantity of nitrogen the Clover plant takes from the air while growing. It thus deposits this extra supply of nitrogen at its roots. This process benefits the growing stand of Clover—and permits roots to act as a storage-plant to supply nitrogen to the crops that follow on this ground.

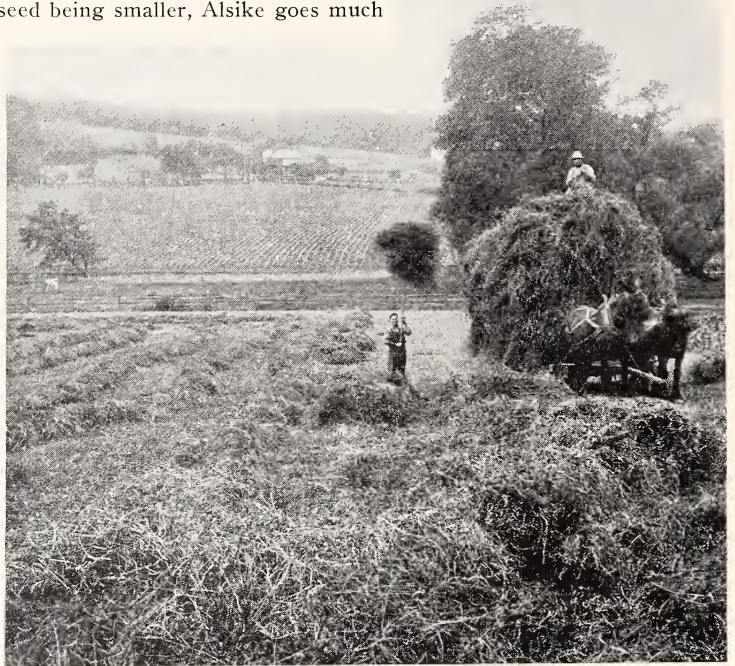
Cost of Farmogerm is low—full details are printed on page 8—read them. Farmogerm easily pays for itself, and more besides. Use it on your Clover Seed this Spring.

Alsike Clover. In manner of growth, Alsike is much like Red Clover. However, not quite as tall, finer-stemmed, and the blossom nearly white. Makes a finer hay. This year especially, Alsike will be a great favorite for Spring seeding. The price is low—and the seed being smaller, Alsike goes much farther when sowing.

Alsike is a surer 'catch' than Red Clover—is not subject to 'clover sickness'—has more of a root system, consequently stands greater ranges of temperature, and is less liable to winter-kill. Alsike is a perennial—while Red Clover is a biennial.

Mixing Alsike with Red Clover is a very good plan to follow. About two to three parts Red Clover to one part of Alsike, is the usual formula—certain folks vary it. To sum up, Alsike offers you something good, cheap and sure in the line of Clover, and this year's supply here offered to you represents very nice quality.

Only one grade—our "Extra" brand Alsike, is listed. It is first-quality Northern-grown seed, cleaned free from foul weeds, and of sound growth. Will give you the kind of results you are seeking. See Price List.



Mammoth (Sapling) Clover. Much like the ordinary Red Clover. Blossoms and shape of leaves are the same. Used for about the same purposes. Mammoth is a little coarser—grows taller—ripens later—roots deeper. Produces but one crop of hay—and affords less pasture after cut. Thrives on poorer soils. Withstands drought and freezing quite well. Sow like Red Clover. See List.

Crimson Clover is used largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. It should find more general use for these purposes. It will make good hay, but it ripens in May when good haying weather is not usually at hand. Crimson Clover is not a perennial—will last only one year. It should not be seeded until July 1st, when it may be sown where early potatoes have been harvested, or in corn fields at last cultivation. It will often furnish pasture over Winter and during early Spring. For a cover crop Crimson Clover will make an abundant growth, ready to turn under May 10th to 25th—in time to turn under for most any Spring crop. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early Spring crop, you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil without missing a money crop. Crimson must be sown, however, with some care. When you sow in corn field you should first sow the seed, then cultivate so as to cover it. If you follow potatoes or grain crops, disc the land and harrow in the Crimson seed. In an open field, rolling is advisable after seed is sown. Sow about one bushel to four acres. You will get a better stand and gather more nitrogen if you inoculate your seed with Farmogerm, fully described, page 8. See Price List.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM.

White (Dutch) Clover. Known also as "Dutch" Clover. Has a long creeping growth. Constantly renews itself—its stems coming in contact with the earth and thus forming new plants. Valuable for permanent pasture and lawns. Blossoms furnish abundant nectar for bees. See List.

Sweet Clover (**White Blossom**). An extremely valuable legume. Authorities everywhere speak in highest terms of its many advantages. The most popular variety is the Biennial White Blossom (*Melilotus Alba*). This plant lives two years, then dies. Planted either Spring or Fall of one year it will live until Fall of the following year. If left go to seed, Sweet Clover will reseed itself and last for years. Its value is for hay, pasture, soil improvement, and to inoculate soils for future Alfalfa crops. Because it is immune to diseases which often ruin stands of other Clovers, White Sweet Clover is fast becoming a most profitable legume.

Sweet Clover sown in the Spring will make a fine growth of hay in the Fall of the same year—from two to four feet. Next Spring, growth is rapid and may be used for either hay or pasture. Two crops of hay may be made and then another crop will follow in the late Fall. This last crop will go to seed. This cutting would make hay but of a coarse nature, not nearly as palatable as crops made earlier before the Clover blooms.

Many sow Sweet Clover in corn fields at last cultivation. Good seed put in under favorable conditions gives a fine growth of Sweet Clover—furnishing pasture for late Fall, a Winter covering, and pasture again in the early Spring. Sweet Clover will do well in almost any kind of soil. About twenty pounds per acre should be seeded. Seed should be covered. The seed should be inoculated. Read page 8.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMGERM

To offset the many advantages of White Sweet Clover, but two disadvantages have been noted, and both are easily overcome. One is that if neglected and allowed to grow too large, stems become hard and bitter and the leaves fall off. The other that sometimes livestock don't eat it readily until accustomed to it. Sweet Clover like Alfalfa is rich in protein—fine for pasture. Prepares soils for alfalfa. Will grow where clover and alfalfa fail—on land too low or wet for them—on land too hard and compact for them—or on soil too poor for alfalfa, especially where there is no lime. Is a great soil enriching crop, splendid for green manure, rich in nitrogen and fine for humus. Roots are soft and tender, easily plowed. Fits well in crop rotation—thrives in all parts of the country. There is nothing better to bring a worn-out field into farmable condition at so little labor and expense.

Our Sweet Clover Seed has been **scarified**. This helps germination—scratches or breaks the shell so seed can get proper moisture to start its growth. Price includes cost of scarifying. See Price List.

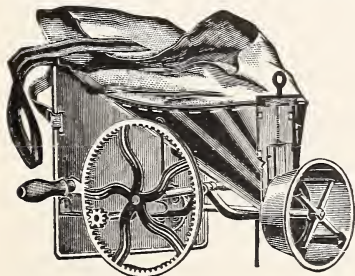
Sweet Clover (**Yellow Blossom**). Yellow-flowering biennial Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Officinalis*). Don't confuse it with the annual yellow-blossom for that is no good. However, the yellow biennial is preferred to the white biennial by some, because of its finer stems—making a finer grade of hay or pasture. Grows erect, 2½ to 3 feet the first year—4 to 5 the second. Stems nearly as fine as alfalfa. Contains relatively large amount of leaves and fine branches. Handled same as the white biennial described above. See Price List.

"Hubam" Clover—the new Sweet Clover—vigorous, rapid-growing. Develops mature plants in almost record time. Valuable for green manuring. In some sections two cuttings of hay may be had same season seed is planted. Sown with small grain, like Oats or Wheat, Hubam makes heavy growth to plow under in the Fall. Excellent for bees—blooms early and profusely. For green manuring, broadcast or drill same as other clover about 12 lbs. per acre. Certain tests showed Hubam making 4½ feet growth, while Red Clover grew 5 inches. Planted with wheat, Hubam grew 2½ to 3 feet after grain was cut, while Red Clover did not quite cover the stubble. See Price List.

Japan Clover. (Sometimes called Lespedeza). This is distinctly a southern plant—makes very small growth north of Virginia. In the South its growth compares with the other Clovers. Japan Clover will come through satisfactorily where other Clovers cannot thrive through the hot Summer months. Thrives on poor land—broadcast 10 to 14 lbs. per acre. See Price List.



The Sweet Clover Plant



The "Cahoon" Seed Sower is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and the most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. Sent to our customers—packed in corrugated fibre boxes—postage prepaid, for **\$4.50 each**. Include one with your Seed Order. You will find it giving real satisfaction.

Inoculate Your Seed—It Pays!

the 'legume' crops, improve the soil. These legume plants add nitrate fertilizer to the soil, while other crops make the soil poorer. These legume plants take this nitrogen fertilizer from the air, where it doesn't cost anything! Nitrogen is the expensive part of any commercial fertilizer you buy—then why not get it from the air, when practically free? The job of getting this nitrate for you is really done by tiny germs or bacteria, which work on the roots of the plants. They develop little nodules or sacs on the roots of the plants, wherein is stored the valuable nitrogen. You can see these nodules by examining the roots, and when you find them there you know the little bacteria are working for you. These bacteria are not ordinarily found in the soil—they must be put there—in other words, the soil must be inoculated. For the past eleven years, our customers have been well pleased and well paid too by inoculating their legume seeds with—

For hundreds of years it has been known how crops such as clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc.—in other words, the 'legume' crops, improve the soil. These legume plants take this nitrogen fertilizer from the air, where it doesn't cost anything! Nitrogen is the expensive part of any commercial fertilizer you buy—then why not get it from the air, when practically free? The job of getting this nitrate for you is really done by tiny germs or bacteria, which work on the roots of the plants. They develop little nodules or sacs on the roots of the plants, wherein is stored the valuable nitrogen. You can see these nodules by examining the roots, and when you find them there you know the little bacteria are working for you. These bacteria are not ordinarily found in the soil—they must be put there—in other words, the soil must be inoculated. For the past eleven years, our customers have been well pleased and well paid too by inoculating their legume seeds with—

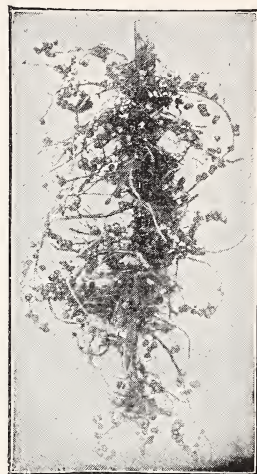


FARMOGERM

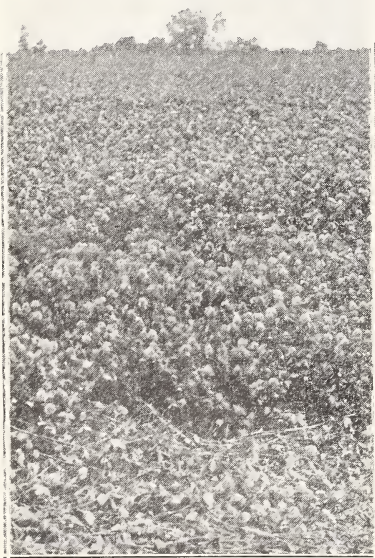
Inoculating with Farmogerm means better crops—better soils—less fertilizers. Farmogerm is the highest grade, most effective, most successful inoculation. Is endorsed by hosts of farmers, Federal Agricultural Department and State Experiment Stations. Seeds of all legumes, Clovers, Alfalfa, Beans, Peas, Vetches, etc.—will yield far better if inoculated with Farmogerm, and in addition leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen which benefits all succeeding crops.

Farmogerm is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that has been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates.

These bacteria are grown in a jelly or food. And are put into special bottles, (note picture), provided with a special patented cork and air-tube. By this means, Farmogerm stays fresh—keeps for years whereas other inoculants get weaker each day. Farmogerm always has its full strength. Farmogerm is easily applied—takes but little time—just add water and shake the bottle and sprinkle over the seeds as directed. Your crop will benefit beyond your expectations.



A Well Inoculated Legume Root—Note Nodules—Farmogerm Increases their Size and Number.



What Farmogerm Does for Clover.

Farmogerm is economical. **You cannot now afford to do without Farmogerm.** Apply it liberally this year on all of your legume seeds—Clovers, Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas, Vetch, Sweet Clover, Crimson Clover, etc. Results are going to pay. No other inoculant on the market is so strong and virile—none other will thoroughly treat as much seed. The one-acre size bottle is sufficient for 15 pounds of Clover, 20 lbs. of Alfalfa, 100 lbs. of Canada Field Peas, 60 lbs. of Vetch, etc. A different bacteria is required for each different kind of seed. **When ordering, be sure to state what you wish to inoculate.**

Prices Are Low 1-acre size, \$1.00 each—3-acre size, \$2.50 each—12-acre size, \$9.00 each—Postage paid by us. (Besides Farmogerm for the regular farm crops, there is a special culture prepared for garden peas, beans, and sweet peas. You'll get more peas and beans and larger sweet peas by using this. Ask for Farmogerm No. 5—price 50 cents per bottle).

What Farmogerm Will Do

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will:—

1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.
2. Increase the food value of legumes.
3. Make legumes grow in new localities, where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.
4. Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.
5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm.

Sow "Hoffman's Lawn Grass" Seed

If it were possible for you to go see the many splendid lawns that were sown to this Mixture—no further reading would be necessary. It has given truly splendid results. It is composed of close-growing, fine-leaved, hardy grasses, that will live through the most severe Winters, stand steady use, and keep its good appearance. The most expensive grasses are included, and this mixture, if carefully seeded on well prepared soil, will produce a most beautiful sward—even—fine in texture—rich green in color.

Lawn can be seeded at any time from Spring to Fall. Weather, however, is apt to be the most favorable to seeding very early in the Spring or early in the Fall. One pound of seed will reach for about two hundred square feet if soil is thoroughly pulverized and in mellow condition. When soil conditions are not strictly ideal, heavier seeding is advised. We advise that seed be raked in slightly so that it will be covered from one-fourth to one-half inch. After seeding, the soil should be pressed down firmly.

Experience has proven that the use of this mixture is superior to that of any one grass alone—it is much more sure, and better all around in results obtained. You can sow Hoffman's Lawn Grass Seed with absolute assurance that you are using the very best to be had. See List.



For well-drained upland sowing—HIGHLAND MIXTURE



For Lowland, Meadows, Etc.—LOWLAND MIXTURE

Grass Seed for Permanent Hay and Pasture

There are farms in every community that have land—now left idle because of difficulty in farming—too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet, to be farmed in the regular rotation.

If it happens that any part of your farm is on this order—don't let it lay idle any longer. Put it to work for you—here is a mixture of various pasture grasses, that if seeded to such patches of land—can be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for several years. A good tonnage of hay can be realized, in addition to the added pasture you would thus be gaining. On the whole, you would realize a nice rate of income on your investment.

These mixtures are made up of various grasses—ten to a dozen of them—blended in proper proportions. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the Summer and last until late Fall. A large proportion of the grasses are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. In these mixtures are contained the Blue Grasses, Herd's Grass or Red Top, some of the Rye Grasses and fescues, other permanent pasture grasses, some timothy and certain small portions of some of the clovers—altogether making up a well-balanced formula, giving very good satisfaction.

Either the Highland or Lowland mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing. Use 30 to 35 pounds per acre. Thirty-two pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

ALWAYS KEEP IN MIND—about our prices including "Free Bags" and "Prepaid Freight"—this is important. See last page for details.

Any Special Mixture You Want

mixtures are compounded every year for folks who asking, we'll be glad to serve you in this manner.

will be cheerfully made up for you without any extra charge whatever. Many scores of special want to follow a certain formula. Don't hesitate

Kentucky Blue Grass The most important cultivated pasture grass in the United States. Palatable and nutritious, produces fine pasture. Suitable for all the Eastern and Northern States. Sown Spring or Fall.

Kentucky Blue Grass is a very hardy perennial grass. Produces an abundance of running root-stocks, by which it propagates readily. Does especially well in limestone soils. In general it is a low growing grass when compared to some other grasses—rarely exceeding two feet in height. Kentucky Blue does not grow as rapidly as some grasses and it is a good practice to sow other grasses along with it—especially where a pasture plot is desired as soon as possible. Sow about 40 lbs. per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel.

Used for lawns Kentucky Blue produces a good sod. However, our Lawn Grass Mixture (see page 9) is preferred for lawn purposes. It has other ingredients that are helpful. See List.

Red Top No grass will grow under a greater variety of conditions than Red Top. It is about the best wet-land variety. In soils that lack lime, Red Top comes through nicely. Is very resistant to drought. A vigorous grower and will serve in a short time where a turf is desired.

Red Top may be sown either Spring or Fall. It matures about the same time as timothy. When once well started will spread out and supplant other grasses. It is however, not hard to destroy when necessary. Succeeds on most any soil. It grows very well on 'sour' soils. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal hay plant sown.

This grass is very valuable in most any pasture mixture, being a sure and steady grower. Ofttimes is used along with Blue Grass for lawn seed mixtures. For field use, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our seed sells as 32 pounds to the bushel. See Price List.

Orchard Grass Valuable for either hay crops or pasture purposes. Succulent and nourishing, more leafy and of greater length than many other grasses. Is early—ripens three weeks ahead of Timothy. Furnishes the first green grass in the Spring, and lasts well until Fall. It will last for years. When closely cropped it grows up quickly, and is ready for grazing again within two weeks. Orchard grass will stand drought and is hardy. Thrives well on practically all soils. Orchard grass makes the most nutritious hay if cut when in bloom—but if allowed to become old before cutting, it is too woody. It is the nature of Orchard Grass to grow in tufts or bunches. Sow about 30 pounds per acre. We sell 14 pounds for a bushel. See Price List.

Meadow Fescue Sometimes called English Blue Grass—but is not at all like our Kentucky Blue or Canada Blue Grass. One of the best natural or permanent Meadow Grasses. Very fine for hay—eaten by all stock and is a nourishing feed. Grows from two to three feet high—but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. Thrives anywhere in the North. Very hardy. Does well on almost all soils—probably does its best on low, damp locations. Comes into use early and lasts the full season. Roots penetrate deeply 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Has some valuable traits as a fertilizer. Will endure severe freezing. Sow about forty pounds to the acre. Twenty-four pounds is sold as one bushel. See Price List.

Canada Blue Grass Grows much like Kentucky Blue, but coarser, more rapidly—is shorter, and a more wiry grass. Will thrive where Kentucky Blue will not. Makes less feed per acre. Canada Blue is suited to high, dry situations and rocky soil, also under trees. Does not make a good turf, having more stems and less forage. Grows from one to two feet high. Fourteen pounds mean one bushel. See Price List.

English Rye Grass Generally called Perennial Rye Grass. This is a quick-growing grass, suitable for mixtures, pastures, hay and lawns. Succeeds well on most any soil not water-sogged, and affords good, quick, nutritious grazing. Stands close cropping, recovers quickly after cutting. The hay is eaten by all live stock. The leaves are abundant and the whole plant nutritious. Sow Spring or Fall—40 to 50 pounds per acre. 24 pounds sold as a bushel.

Pacey's Rye Grass Very similar to the English or Perennial Rye Grass, except that it is more of a dwarf plant—does not grow quite so tall. However, is a quick and sure grower. Superior to the English Rye for lawns or fine pasture. See Price List.

Bromus Inermis This grass came originally from Russia. Now grown largely in the West, Is a perennial grass—stands for years. Wants a rich soil for best results. Sown from early Spring to late Fall. Withstands heat, drought and frost. Valuable for pasture and hay. Relished by cattle and all stock. Roots deeply—thus enabled to thrive on the driest soils. Sow two to three bushels per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass Here is a tall, rank grass that may be grown on inferior soils. Grows quickly—makes a good hay or pasture. Hardy—lasts for years. Deeply rooted—withstands drought. Becomes green early in the Spring—remains green late in the Fall. We sell 14 lbs. per bushel. Sow from 2 to 3 bushels per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top, Clover and similar grasses. Prices—See Price List.

Seed Oats

These pages offer you seven proven varieties of Seed Oats—selected from all others as kinds that have shown unusual ability to give satisfactory crops. Some are of very exceptional merit; all are well cleaned and free from foul weeds, sound in every respect, and recommended for Eastern sowing. All are sold under our Money-Back

Guarantee (page 1) and “Freight Paid” and “Bag Free” Offers (last page) apply to quotations.



Prize-Winning Sheaves of “Shadeland Climax” and a Field almost ready for Harvesting—Shadeland Oats are always Winners.

“Shadeland Climax” Oats (Certified Seed)

can here buy genuine Certified Seed of the famous **Shadeland Climax Oats**. Never did another ‘tree’ or ‘sprangle’ type of Oats meet with such great favor. Its value as a very exceptional oats is now clearly established. Many hundreds of our trade have been sowing it for the past eight years. They speak in highest terms about **Shadeland Climax** and extra profits they have realized from it.

This stock here offered is indeed most beautiful. White, plump, heavy, large grains. And it is the genuine **Shadeland Climax** strain. Agricultural Authorities of the States of Oregon and Washington (where it was grown) have personally inspected and examined the crops from which this supply was drawn and certified it to be true-to-name, not mixed with other types, free from diseases—indeed, first-class **Shadeland Climax** seed in every respect. It was a hard task getting even this small amount of **Shadeland Climax** Seed from its growers. The only remedy was to pay more than others would. So we did. Yet we didn’t pay a bit more than the worth of seed of this kind. It truly is of extra high value. Added to the price we paid, must be the extreme freight charges for bringing the seed from Coast to Coast. Both these conditions might make our quoted figure look high—but we assure all readers of this page that an investment in such seed will not be anything but a good one—one that will pay good returns. For **Shadeland Climax** has been giving just such returns right along for many seasons—and we know this seed will do so again.

“**Shadeland Climax**” Oats were developed in the famous Shadeland Valley of Oregon and Washington. Oats here grows to perfection—produces seed of extra strong vigor and growth. When taken to other sections carries with it the power to produce heavy yields. “**Shadeland Climax**” is taking the place of other Oats in the Coast States. It is always in big demand for seed—it has something of power and strength that makes for strong, healthy, heavy-yielding crops. No oats is absolutely rust-proof, but **Shadeland Climax** has real rust resistant qualities.

“**Shadeland Climax**” is early—very early—ripening ahead of other large berry sorts. It has a very stiff straw that stands up under its burden of grain under the most trying circumstances.

Lastly and most important, **Shadeland Climax** is one of the heaviest yielding tree oats. On tracts of hundreds of acres, it has given yields of 93 bushels per acre. On smaller tracts, more than one hundred bushels per acre has been harvested. In the best tests possible—along side of other sprangle varieties it has come out first—first in yield—first in rust-resistant qualities—first in ability to stand up against storm—first in weight of grain, in thinness of hull, and as pretty white oats as you have seen. Sow this Certified Seed—result will be a pleasant surprise. See Price List.

“Shadeland Oats” When it comes to Seed Oats of superfine quality, the Shadeland strains lead all others. The various Shadeland strains are grown especially for planting purposes. Each year typical heads are selected in the field by hand, and from these, new seed is grown for re-vitalizing and perpetuating the type, and maintaining the standard.

Three distinct varieties of Shadeland Oats are listed—the two ‘side’ or ‘horse-mane’ types listed below on this page, and the famous “Shadeland Climax”, page 11. They represent the earliest and most vigorous, heaviest yielding oats to be secured anywhere, and readers are urged to give them trial. Of greatest importance is the matter of ordering early. Supplies of all three kinds are not large, and will sell fast. An investment in “Shadeland” seed will prove highly pleasing and profitable as well. It is extra-select, well-matured seed, that will thrive in your section.

‘Side Oats’—Two Varieties

“Shadeland Eclipse” (Side Oat)—For 16 years “Shadeland” Oats have never failed to produce a record crop. Not small patches under favorable conditions, but big average yields throughout large fields. A grower of “Shadeland Eclipse” in Clackamas County, Oregon, had the amazing average of 126½ bu-per-acre from a 14 acre field. Other fine records almost as good have been reported by growers of “Shadeland Eclipse.”

Our supply of all the “Shadeland” seed listed came direct from the growers in Oregon and Washington. You here have the opportunity to stock your farm with the genuine strain of something exceptional in Oats.

“Shadeland Eclipse” resulted from a re-selection from the famous “Shadeland Challenge”, and is living up to its name by eclipsing its competitors, including the parent stock. Grows very vigorous. Is early. Its heads grow large, very large. These massive heads are uniformly filled. And their grain is heavy. Large berry—with a thin hull. Especially suited for milling, and of high feeding value. The straw grows to good length, and is stiff. Stands up well, even where conditions are not the most favorable.

“Shadeland Eclipse” is a wonderful oats—recommended to Eastern growers as a kind that will be a pleasure to grow—and show a nice profit too. Because of the small supply available, quantities sold must be limited—20 bushels per customer being the maximum allowance. Prices “Shadeland Eclipse”—1 lb. (postpaid) 20 cents; 7 lbs. (postpaid) \$1.00; ½ bu. (express collect) \$1.35; 1 to 5 bu. @ \$2.20 bu.; 6 to 20 bu. @ \$2.00 per bu.

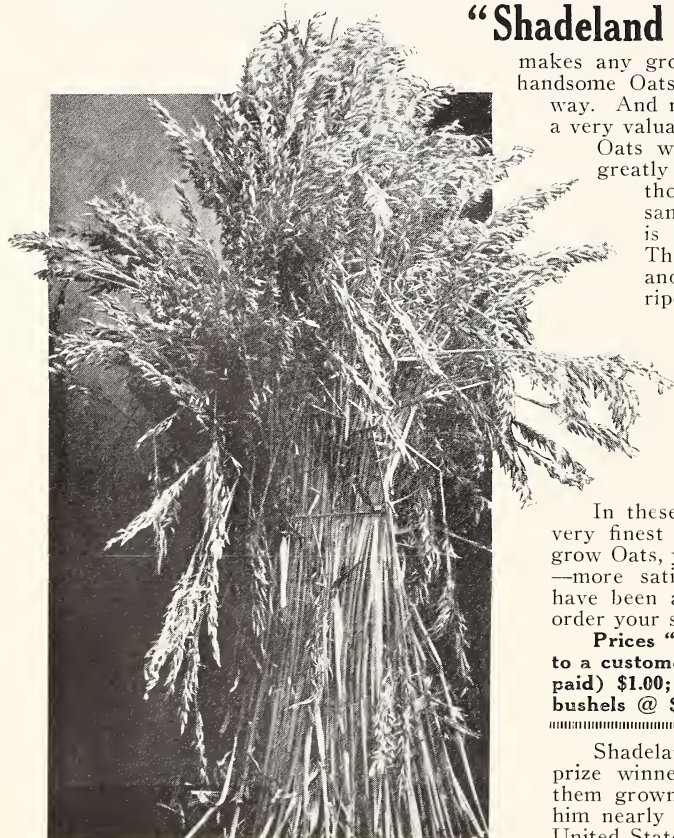
“Shadeland Triumph” (Side Oat)—The first glance at this Seed makes any grower anxious to plant it. It is indeed a handsome Oats. Fine, white grains—beautiful in every way. And not only this, but “Shadeland Triumph” is a very valuable strain. Whoever likes to grow a ‘side’

Oats will like “Shadeland Triumph.” It is not greatly unlike the famous “White Tartar.” Although the grain is larger, it is of much the same type. Produces heavily of grain, and is a most reliable cropper year after year. The heads are very well-formed and large, and the straw good and stiff, grows tall, and ripens very early. The growers (the original Shadeland Farms) say: “Shadeland Triumph is the fastest growing oats and matures earlier than any oat we have ever grown. It is a good oat for wet land, stands up well, has heavy foliage and a strong stem.” Yields on dry, light soil have run 75 to 85 bushels per acre, while on moist bottom land, the 100 bu. mark has frequently been passed.

In these “Shadeland” strains you are offered the very finest Seed available anywhere—If you like to grow Oats, you will find a new delight in these strains—more satisfaction and more profit too than you have been accustomed to before. But don’t wait to order your seed! Supply is limited—and will sell fast!

Prices “Shadeland Triumph”—Not over 10 bushels to a customer. 1 lb. (post paid) 20 cents; 6 lbs. (post-paid) \$1.00; ½ bushel (express collect) \$1.50; 1 to 5 bushels @ \$2.35 bu.; 6 to 10 bushels @ \$2.25 bu.

Shadeland Oats have an unparalleled record as prize winners wherever shown, and one exhibit of them grown by a Mr. Callison, of Idaho, has netted him nearly \$700 in prize money at big expositions in United States and Canada.





Grains of "Shadeland Climax" Seed Oats—Read Page 11.

"Swedish Select" Seed Oats

This is one of the most valuable varieties. Year after year the call for "Swedish Select" becomes greater. For the moderate investment required, our "Swedish Select" seed will give its purchaser a good return. Full details of the variety are given in following paragraphs.

"Swedish Select" was brought to this country from Russia, by the Department of Agriculture, in 1899. It at once became popular because of its heavy yields and other desirable characteristics. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging, and is a branching variety. A few years after its introduction to this country, Mr. G. A. Garton took it to England, and there under his care and breeding so improved it that when it was again sown in this country it showed even greater yields than when first brought from Russia.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, in an official bulletin, said of this variety: "It has been shown that the ten-year average yield of this Oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was eight and one-half bushels per acre greater than other varieties. Our customers who have purchased this variety from us in the past have had good results—favorable reports have come from all sections.

One characteristic of the "Swedish Select" is its great root development. This gives it power to go through with big yields on almost any kind of soils or under varied conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay-loam soils on which other varieties have not succeeded will do well by sowing this popular variety.

"Swedish Select" is grown with success in almost every section where oats is grown on a commercial scale. Farmers who want a branching variety of a well tried, reliable kind can safely put their trust in "Swedish Select" regardless of the acreage they want to put out. We advise sowing 3 bu. per acre. This year's "Swedish Select" seed is of good quality. The crop that made the best yield, made nice, plump, heavy seed, with just a trifling shade of weather stain. Quality is strictly first grade—germination tests almost perfect. See Price List.

"Silver Mine" Seed Oats

The "Silver Mine" variety has earned for itself an enviable reputation. Is one of the old standard sorts. It is a very hardy as well as prolific type—yields kernels of good, bright color and thin hull. Is a variety in great favor among manufacturers of rolled oats, they being partial to it because of its thinness of hull.

The heads are of the tree or sprangle type, growing long and starting low down on the stalk. This tendency seems to prevent lodging easily. The straw is thicker and stronger than that of the average oats, hence better adapted for growth on heavy soils than many of the ordinary varieties.

"Silver Mine" is an early variety. This, together with other favorable tendencies, makes "Silver Mine" a fine variety to plant mixed with Canada Peas for early crops of feed for either hay or soiling. Farmers who feed oats in the sheaf, straw included, claim that the soft hulls, large grains and clean straw of the "Silver Mine" makes it palatable. See Price List.





A Wonderful Crop of "Improved White Russian". (This field made slightly over 100 bu. per acre.)

"Improved White Russian" Oats This variety has indeed a host of friends. Since our customers first bought it in 1916, they have been speaking in highest terms about its good qualities and fine yields. "Improved White Russian" produces its growth somewhat after the manner of the old "Horse-Mane" or "Side" types—preferred by many where heavy yields of grain are desired. Not one year has there been enough seed to go around—"Improved White Russian" always sells out early. Readers are urged to order this variety early—those waiting until late are usually disappointed.

A Heavy-Yielding Variety

After all, this is the practical test of any grain's value—its ability to produce good yields. Note the above photo that shows a 100-bu. per acre field.

A Pennsylvania grower of this Oats wrote last year: "I got the most remarkable results from the Russian Side Oats. This was ripe and ready to cut, just as the prolonged wet weather set in last Summer. I had to wait almost four weeks before I began to cut with the binder. In this time practically none lodged, and when I cut very little was lost through shattering—no sign of mildew." Another customer said: "My Improved White Russian did admirably well—100 binder sheaves threshed $9\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, while my other oats threshed only 5 to 6 bushels per hundred sheaves." A Connecticut man wrote: "I have the finest piece of oats in the section from the seed you sent me—they are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in spite of the dry weather." And a New Jersey customer: "The Oats has given the most satisfactory results. We never have had a larger or better crop."

Hardy—Stiff in the Straw

Seed Oats produced in the cold Northwest grows under peculiar weather conditions, that breed into it, certain qualities of vigor and hardness that makes it excel other seed when sown here throughout the East. This has been proven by many years actual tests. There is more stamina—more ruggedness—more life to the plants it grows, consequently more Oats to put away at harvest time. On the level prairies of North Dakota (where this seed was grown), the crops are subjected to severe storms. "Improved White Russian" stands up remarkably in the face of such severe storms and is a great favorite out there for that reason. Also gained many Eastern friends on this point. This variety is not among the earliest ripening kinds, but ripens in mid-season through Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and adjoining States.

Bright, Heavy Grain—Very Thin Hull

The grains of "Improved White Russian" are plump, well-filled, and heavy. The hulled kernel of this variety is as large as that of the largest grained oats. But the hull is so very thin that the first sight of the grain makes it appear smaller than some others. Investigation by hulling several grains, reveals a splendid large kernel inside. This makes for an oats of the highest feeding value. A test of the grain showed it to weigh close to 42 pounds per measured bushel. (We sell 32 pounds as a bushel). This seed was harvested and threshed in sound condition and is strictly white, unstained and fancy seed oats.

—"Improved White Russian"—Continued Next Page



Cutting "Improved White Russian" Oats

—"Improved White Russian"—Continued

Clean—Uniform Seed—A Sound Investment

This seed has been run over three special oat-cleaning machines—is not clipped—but will come to you just as grown except for the cleaning, which has removed light-weight, immature grains—and left for you nothing but good, sound, heavy kernels. Germination tests show practically perfect growth. Considering the extra premium this seed costs us, and the high freight charge from this far-off section this stock is offered at a very fair price for seed of its quality. This variety will prove a profitable investment on any farm, where oats are sown. Buy "Improved White Russian" and we know you will be pleased with results. See Price List.

"Peerless" Seed Oats Here is an Oats at a very low price for those who want something good at a figure only a little above the cost of feed oats. Very pleasing reports have come from customers who have used this seed during the past six seasons.

"Peerless" is a regular tree or branching oats—is not the very earliest maturing variety, but is classed as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are of good heavy seed—bright color—well cleaned and sound—free from weeds—strong in germination. It will please. The stock offered came to us from northern Illinois. See Price List for quotations. When consulting same, please consider that both the cost of bags, and the value of our Freight Paid offers are figured in the price. These are important items, don't overlook them. If you want a good variety for a small outlay of cash, and a kind that will produce a satisfactory yield, order this "Peerless" oats. Orders must be in whole numbers of bushels, such as 5, 6, 7, 8, etc.



RATE OF OATS SEEDING

Given a good seed bed and a productive soil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels of Oats by weight are sufficient to seed an acre of any ordinary variety if drilled. On thin land slightly heavier seeding is advisable. Small kernel varieties need not be sown heavily.

Hand seeding is wasteful. Drill seeding is uniform as to depth. Sow one-half to one inch deep, in moist soils—deeper in dry soils.

Sow early, very early, just as early as the ground can be prepared. Nothing gained sowing early on ground not properly prepared.

Hoffman's Seed Corn

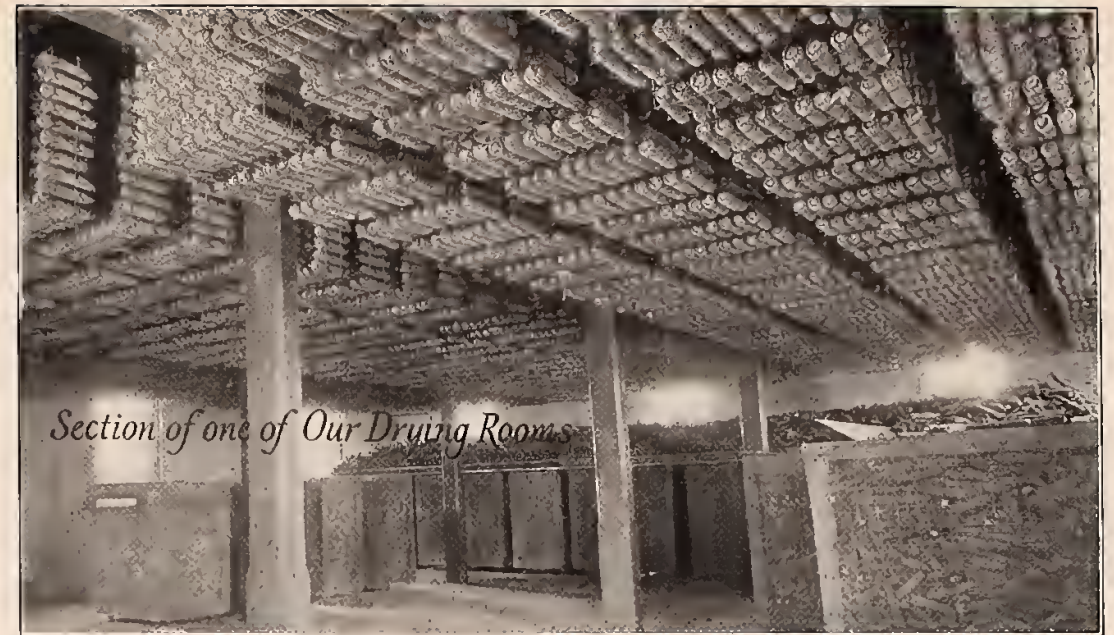


While reports of damaged corn have come from many Central and Western sections, the Seed Corn situation here in Lancaster County, is favorable, indeed. A dry growing season has shortened the supply—but the quality of corn saved for Seed is very satisfactory. Buyers should order early—long ahead of planting time. Demand will be heavy.

These fertile soils of Lancaster County produce good, healthy, vigorous Seed Corn. Back of all our local strains are records of heavy production, patient selection, and breeding that make for heavy yields.

Seed ears are selected at husking time, and placed at once in special drying racks in our warehouse. See opposite picture. Thus perfect air circulation is about each ear. Besides natural drying, heat is applied in adverse weather. After dried, the tip and butt grains are removed, before shelling. After shelled, the Seed is closely cleaned and graded.

For the very small investment required (read top of page 18) it will pay any reader to buy his Seed Corn from this List. Please remember, this Seed is grown right, under favorable conditions, kept right, cleaned right, is from heavy-yielding strains, and is of good quality that will altogether please its users. Read description of varieties.



Section of one of Our Drying Rooms

“Lancaster County Sure Crop”—a Splendid Double-Purpose Variety—Fine For Either Crib or Silo

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” leads our list of Seed Corn for the reason that it is the most popular corn ever sold. If readers could but see the many letters and hear the fine reports that users of this Corn have sent us, no further discussion would be here needed to convince them of its superior merits. As an all-around, general-purpose corn, we don't believe there is a better variety.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” has proven, under varied conditions of soil and climate, to be a most reliable and profitable corn—offering a wider range of usefulness for either husking or ensilage purposes, than other corns yet developed.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” was originated and developed by Mr. Isaac E. Hershey, of Lancaster County—whose fields have been supplying a part of our stocks of this variety every year since its introduction many years ago. Naturally, new growers have been added, although all are supplied with the genuine strain of seed that came originally from Mr. Hershey. Therefore, you are offered on these pages the true “Lancaster County Sure Crop” seed—and of the right quality.

Readers not yet acquainted with the merits of this Corn, or those who have been using “Lancaster County Sure Crop” and desire to put new blood into their seed this year—will here find the right seed, that has been properly cared for, cured right, tested and sound in all respects. Nice part of it all is that this seed can be bought to cost but 30 to 40 cents per acre.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” Fills the Silo

Many folks now-a-days have learned that considerable corn, as well as stalk, should go into the silo—and that where length of season permits, the corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. Farmers with this view-point are firm believers in “Lancaster County Sure Crop” as the very best corn for this purpose. Because of this, our trade in this Sure Crop variety for ensilage purposes has grown to immense proportions.

Many large dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Ohio, and the adjoining States, now depend each year upon this variety—and our Lancaster County grown seed—for their silos. Farm Bureaus of the East have become acquainted through tests with the merits of this variety—rich in its protein content with its nutritive value as compared to other silage corns, and recommend it highly.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” grows quite tall—is very leafy—develops early—withstands drought—will develop corn well to the North—makes a richer ensilage than most other varieties. You will be pleased with “Lancaster County Sure Crop” as a silo-filling corn. Adopting it on your place this Spring for either silo or husking use, will prove to be a good investment.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” Fills the Crib

As an all-around, general purpose corn—both for husking and silage use—we don't believe there is a variety superior to “Lancaster County Sure Crop”.

This corn differs in type from every other. It is an odd variety. Will never take prizes at a corn show. Doesn't conform to the standards than corn judges like to see—doesn't have the fancy, straight row manner of growth. (Note the tendency to grow on curved row as shown on picture below). Nor the uniformity common to many other corns. However, it has many excellent qualities not considered at the show, that make it a most valuable variety to grow.

Truly a Sure Cropper. Its extreme tendency to grow leafy accounts for its ability to withstand drought and other serious drawbacks. We know of no other variety so sure to produce a nice, big ear on every stalk in the field as “Lancaster County Sure Crop.” Nubbins are scarce.



Ears of “Lancaster County Sure Crop”

A Variety for Rough and Ready Culture. While this corn will do well on the richest land and respond to careful cultural methods, we want to recommend it particularly for farms not so fertile, where corn frequently fails and where the best attention can not always be given.

It will Fill the Crib. Not because the ears are so thick, for there are only 16 to 20 rows of grain on each ear—but because each stalk will reliably and surely do its duty by producing a nice ear, and because the length of the ear makes up for its lack of extreme thickness.

It Shells Well. The cob is very thin. Grains are not so deep as corn experts desire, but more squarish, with no lost space between the rows; 66 to 68 lbs. of ears easily shell a bushel of grain.

Rich in Protein. No corn we know of is richer in protein than “Lancaster County Sure Crop”. This has been established chemically and by practical experiment. This is indicated by the color, which is a rich yellow. When shelled, the grain has a reddish yellow cast. This color, with the great length of the ear, are among the oddities of the variety.

Matures Early. Not extremely early, but is classed among the early corns, except in adverse seasons. Matures in most all sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, except in high mountainous locations.

Husks Easily. Among the folks who do the actual work, “Lancaster County Sure Crop” has won many friends—for this corn husks very easily, and this fact is surely commendable.

Pleases its Growers. Wish you could read the many splendid reports customers send us. One farm-owner actually specified in the lease given his tenant, that “Lancaster County Sure Crop”, and no other, must be the kind of corn his tenant plant.

Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Federal Investigator Hartley said here in Lancaster County: “In my judgment, Sure Crop is the best corn for this zone under cultivation.” Government tests conducted in all Eastern States, and as far West as Illinois, South Dakota and Iowa, have proven Lancaster County Sure Crop a superior yielder of good, sound, mature corn.

Adopt “Lancaster County Sure Crop” on your farm this year. Buy your seed from this stock, and you will be starting right for better corn and more of it when husking time comes around this Fall. See Price List.

—Other Varieties of Seed Corn—See Next Page.

Seed Corn on the Ear

Early in the season we can accept orders for some varieties on the ear. As soon as our corns are thoroughly dried out we start tipping, butting, shelling, grading, cleaning, after which only Shelled Seed Corn can be procured. Only full, even bushel lots corn on the ear 70 lbs. each will be sold. Don't order fractional bushels of corn on the ear. If we can't furnish ears of the variety you wish, tell us whether we may ship shelled seed. Order ear corn very early. Price of ear corn 75 cents bu. higher than quoted for shelled corn.

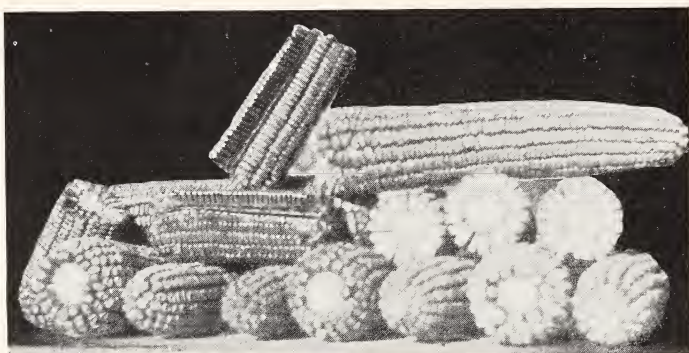
Only 30 to 40 Cents an Acre for New Seed

Don't forget when you plant new seed **you save your own!** From the price of a bushel of our seed corn, take off the value of the bushel of your corn you would have planted. Then divide by eight—for the bushel will plant about eight acres for you. There you have just what the new seed costs you—almost nothing. And then you're sure of good, sound seed—of more corn to haul in next Fall—and you don't have to bother selecting your seed.

Please don't judge our Seed Corn by the quality you might have bought from some other house. Read this—Eight lots of so-called Seed Corn were bought from eight different Seed-houses. These eight were laid before disinterested and competent judges, alongside of our own corn (all lots were unmarked) and the unanimous decision of these judges certified our quality to be greatly superior. Such seed will pay you, especially this year!

An All-Purpose Variety —“Hoffman's Golden Beauty”**Good for Husking—and
Splendid for the Silo**

“Hoffman's Golden Beauty” is more than a corn of beauty. It offers a wide range of service as well. Appears on our list for the first time—yet is not a new corn by any means. Has been grown for years throughout the Eastern and Northern States. Farmers of New York,



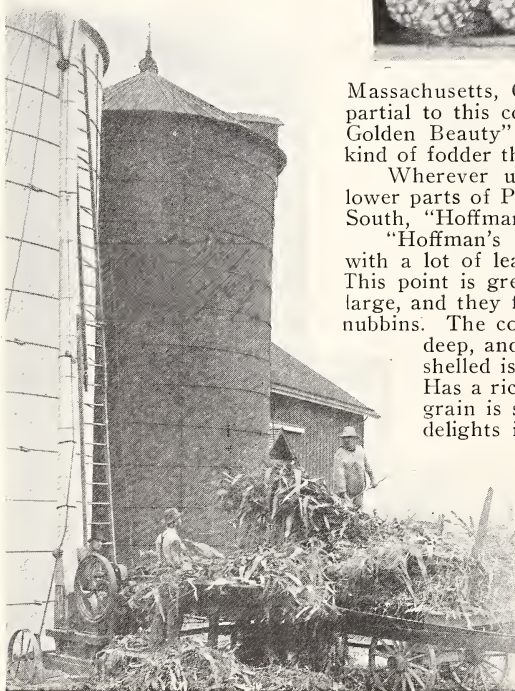
Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other Northern locations are most partial to this corn. They use it up there for the silo. “Hoffman's Golden Beauty” is a splendid variety for the dairyman—grows the kind of fodder they want, and plenty of it.

Wherever used as a husking variety, throughout central and lower parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland and States South, “Hoffman's Golden Beauty” has proven a heavy-producer.

“Hoffman's Golden Beauty” grows a good-sized, sturdy stalk—with a lot of leaves—the foliage surpassing most other such corns. This point is greatly in its favor in adverse seasons. The ears are large, and they fill well. And the stalks average nice ears, very few nubbins. The cob is not thick, just a nice medium size. Grains are deep, and very broad, in fact a most beautiful grain. When shelled is one of the prettiest, most uniform corns to be seen. Has a rich golden color. Let us send you a free sample. The grain is surely beautiful, and catches the eye of anyone who delights in seeing nice corn come from his sheller.

Wherever the silo is in use throughout the North “Hoffman's Golden Beauty” will adapt itself. Not a corn that will please for only a year or two under the most favorable conditions, but it gives permanent satisfaction season after season.

If your season is about 110 to 115 days, you will find “Hoffman's Golden Beauty” giving an extra serve for you. That is, if your silo won't hold all the ensilage this corn will produce for you—let the balance stand for ears, and you will husk out a good quantity of fine corn, for your crib also. See Price List.



"Red Cob White Ensilage"

This is a white corn—grows on a red cob. It is a very popular, special ensilage, as well as fodder corn. We have been selling it for the past nine years, and have been receiving uniformly very good report from the trade.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" is sweet—tender—juicy; has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a good height. It is leafy throughout its length and yields an almost unbelievable tonnage of either ensilage or fodder.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" may be depended upon anywhere. In the North and wherever seasons are short, the ears will not fully mature. Where the seasons are average length to long, Red Cob White will mature considerable grain. Our stock is carefully cleaned, and tested for sound germination. See Price List.

You might care to read some of the reports from users of Red Cob White Ensilage:

NEW YORK—"As usual, your RED COB ensilage corn has given satisfaction."

"One 7-acre field of your Red Cob White Ensilage produced one-third more fodder than a 9-acre field of another variety."

OHIO—"We are better pleased every year with your Red Cob. Its germination properties can't be best."

"Your Red Cob Ensilage is preferred here to any other—the acreage for the coming season will be much larger than last."

PENNSYLVANIA—"That Red Cob Ensilage corn was certainly great stuff. It filled both silos—and I couldn't use all there was, I gave 5 acres of it away to my neighbors."

WISCONSIN—"The 'Shadeland Climax' Oats is a wonder, and the corn 'Red Cob White Ensilage' I can't write enough about. I grew the best and tallest corn around this part of the country—it measured 12 ft. high."

MASSACHUSETTS—"The field of Fodder Corn that received first premium at our County Fair was grown from your Red Cob seed. It grows larger, has more ears and leaves than any other variety."

MAINE—"We consider your Red Cob Ensilage far ahead of any corn now grown. It always grows perfectly and gives satisfaction."

"Eureka Ensilage" Corn

This is another special Silage Corn. Grows to great height and is very leafy. This is a favorite variety in many sections where the Silo must provide feed for an extra long period of time. Eureka surely gives tonnage. Some authorities prefer Red Cob White to Eureka for its ability to come nearer to maturity in the more Northernly locations. Eureka will give very satisfactory results. See Price List.

"Improved Leaming"

This is perhaps the oldest distinct variety of corn. It is the best known of any variety. (Please don't confuse this variety with the "Early Leaming"—a small-eared, extra-early corn—offered on page 20).

"Improved Leaming" is a very reliable corn for rough and ready culture. It is adapted to any soil and most any climate, doing well in the North and all over the South. It is a rich yellow corn with

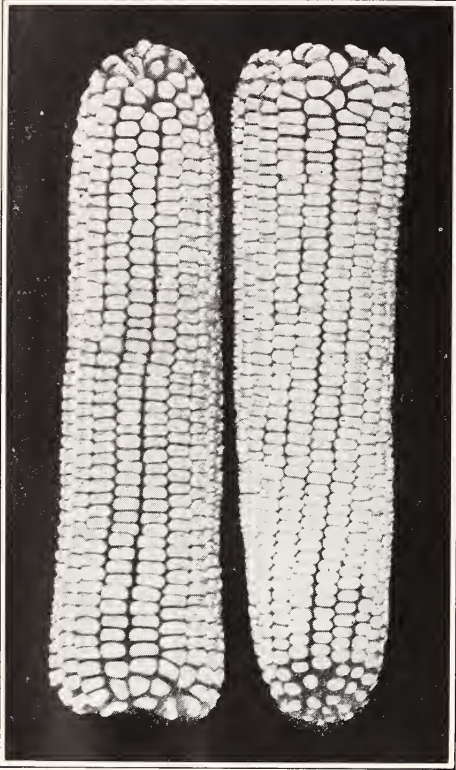
wedge-shaped grains of good depth, red cob of moderate size, the ear rather tapering in shape. The rows number from about 16 to 20 and the length of the ear is medium long. The fodder has numerous wide leaves, the stalks are thick and not as tall as some other varieties. On rich land two large ears are often produced on a stalk, and on land of less fertility most every stalk will be capable of growing a creditable ear of nice corn. Improved Leaming fills out well at tip and butt, leaving but very little space between the rows. It is a favorite at the Experiment Stations. The variety will respond wonderfully on the best corn farms and will give surprising results as compared to many other corns on farms where corn is not usually a successful crop. This stock of Improved Leaming was grown right, and well taken care of—and at this writing promises soundness and first-class germination. See Price List.



"Red Cob White Ensilage"



Ears of "Improved Leaming"



“White Cap Yellow Dent”

This is a distinct type of corn differing from every other one on our list. Ears appear white on the outside—but the sides of the grains are yellow—and when shelled the grain is yellow of a healthy, rich color.

Our stocks of the variety are of a special prize-winning strain. Were for the most part produced by Mr. D. M. Landis, of Lancaster County. With this Corn, Mr. Landis has captured many first prizes at various Corn Shows over the country—local shows as well as National Corn Shows. Besides its ability for prize-winning, Mr. Landis' White Cap Yellow Dent is one of the heaviest all-around yielding corns possible to secure.

Heavy Yields—Solid Ears

“White Cap Yellow Dent” yields heavily of both ear corn and shelled corn—will respond with heavy crops on either rich soils or on those of only average fertility. Ripens in mid-season. The ears are of moderate thickness with 20 to 24 rows of corn. The grains are of good length—good size—very closely set on the cob—there is no lost space between the rows or grains.

Throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, southern New York, and all States South, excepting in mountains and highest altitudes—“White Cap Yellow Dent” will mature nicely. Makes good size ears. Each stalk produces a good ear—which has much to do with the productive value of any variety.

“White Cap” Corns are rapidly coming into favor, on account of their heavy yielding qualities and their being suited for soils of medium fertility. This strain of the “White Cap Yellow Dent” is a very true type, and one of the finest and most valuable corns we have ever offered. Anyone who has had disappointments real value. Order your requirements of Landis White not large. See Price List.

with other varieties will find in this strain Cap Yellow Dent without delay—supply is

“Early Leaming”

The earliest variety on our list—will mature in 90 days. This is the genuine, small-eared, early variety. Of course, not the most attractive variety on our list, because of the short season in which it develops. The grains are of good size, cobs small, borne low down on the stalk. Color is a rich yellow—not surpassed by any other sort on our list in this respect. This variety will do well even north of Pennsylvania, and if planted in time will succeed in high altitudes. Where season will afford it, we would prefer the other kinds offered.

Seed Samples—Free

It is always a pleasure to show samples. You are welcome to free samples of any Farm Seeds listed (excepting Potatoes). The only thing is—you must ask for them! They cost you nothing, and there is no obligation involved.

Finish looking through the Catalog, then mail us a Post Card telling of which Seeds you think you might be interested in buying. We'll hasten samples to you. Remember—they are free, no charge whatever.

Please mention on your Card that you have our Catalog.

Let us send samples—examine and compare them, and it will be plain to you why ‘Hoffman's Seeds Pay! Buying and sowing such seed on your farm in 1924 will furnish the proof that they actually do pay!

If You Grow Your Own Clover Seed

you are fortunate, provided you are fixed with a Cleaner that will make it fit to sow. If you don't have a suitable cleaner, BUY A “CLIPPER” SEED CLEANER, and make better seed out of your Clover, Timothy, Wheat, Corn, Oats or any other seed crops your farm produces. The “Clipper” cleans cleaner than other mills—and sells at a very reasonable price. See last page.

Dependable!

Dependable are the seeds offered in this book, and reliable is the service back of them. Varieties are offered that have proven to be dependable for good crop results. Entrust your acreage to the seeding of strains here offered you, and you will have proven to your own satisfaction and profit that—“Hoffman's Seeds Pays!”

"Long's Champion Yellow Dent"

back. Careful handling and selection by our growers has resulted in a corn greatly superior in many ways. This strain now matures earlier—has a richer yellow color than formerly—a deeper grain—a smoother ear has been bred. None of the productive ability of the variety has been lost. This is just the corn for those in search of large-eared deep-grained varieties. It is indeed a magnificent corn that will please and profit the grower. In considering such varieties, customers will please note that large-eared, yellow corns require richer land, more careful culture, and a longer season than the smaller-eared sorts.

Long's Champion is the corn for the ambitious farmer who wants to do something big and unusual in corn growing. He can't depend on our seed alone. But if he will fertilize his land, prepare it well, see that there is a full, even stand—and cultivate after he has the stand, he will grow a crop that will please him, profit him, and astonish his friends. Long's Champion can be made to yield 100 bushels shelled corn per acre in good hands. Ears have good thickness—good length—often weigh two pounds. The rich yellow grains have depth and width—a good ear is truly a mass of corn.

"Long's Champion" for the Silo. It is fast becoming a favorite ensilage corn. Very popular in the Northern and New England States especially. Rich in feeding value. Produces extra heavy tonnage. Is preferred by many to the regular silage varieties. See Price List.

"Reid's Yellow Dent"

is among the leaders of the straight yellow cribbing corns. Not one year have we had enough of this variety to supply the demand for it. No better evidence could be given of its popularity. Reid's Yellow Dent is a first-rate, all-around, practical variety of yellow corn. Ears are medium in length—cob is red and very thin. Grains are deep. Rows run very regular from end to end—and are set very closely on cob—there couldn't be a more compact ear. Reid's Yellow Dent fills out well at both tip and butt. Few corns show such a big proportion of shelled grain to cob. Reid's YD is an early corn. Not quite early enough for the Northern exposed slopes of Pennsylvania Mountain sections, but will mature nicely anywhere else in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia. It is suitable alike for land that is only moderately fertile, as well as for rich soils.

Each Reid's stalk produces a good, solid ear. This is an important test. No corn will yield heavily per acre unless each stalk can be depended upon to yield a creditable ear. Reid's is strictly a yellow corn—both shelled and on the ear. The fodder is medium to tall—it is leafy. This is desirable in case of prolonged drought. Reid's has been grown on the Hoffman Homestead Farm for many years with very good success. If your land is of the average kind—neither extremely rich nor extremely poor—and your season of average length you need not hesitate to plant Reid's Yellow Dent. Order your Reid's YD early—we always sell out. See Price List.

"Johnson County White"

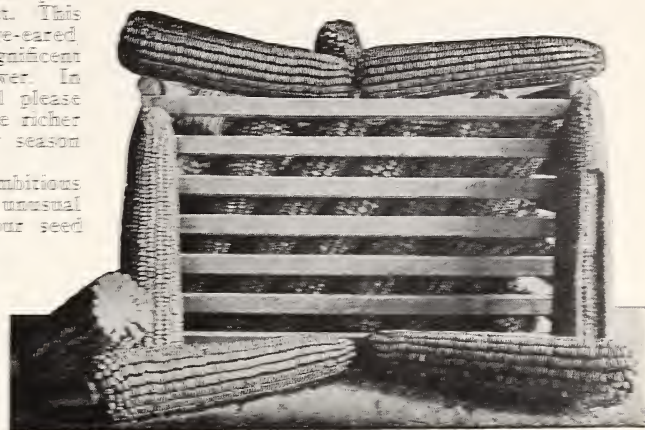
This is a pure white variety—the only strictly white corn we offer. Growers of this variety win more prizes than those of any other corn. "Johnson County White" has taken the Grand Champion Prize in four successive National Corn Shows. The ears are almost perfect in their formation. This is not an early corn—requires the full season. Don't plant it in Northern Pennsylvania, Northern Jersey, or sections of similar latitude. It will mature in Southern counties of Pennsylvania, as well as Southern Ohio and Indiana and States to the South.

Does Not Require Rich Soil.

May be planted in soils of just average fertility. Will produce larger crops than will large-eared yellow corns under such conditions. Some folks think that white corns are not as nourishing as yellow corns—there is no difference in this respect—the greatest variation being less than 1%. "Johnson County White" will prove a profitable cropper where climate will permit, and it doesn't require the best kind kind of soil to do it. "Johnson County White" is often used for silo purposes and gives splendid results. See List



SHALL WE SUBSTITUTE? In ordering Seed Corn always advise your second choice if you have any. Early orders of Seed Corn insure getting your first choice.



"Longfellow Yellow Flint"

This is an eight-rowed variety, making ears ten to fourteen inches in length, that can be grown where seasons are too short for the early dent varieties. It is productive, often yielding two ears to a stalk. Can be planted as late as July 1st and matures a fine crop. Sold shelled only. See Price List.

Add Soy Beans to Your Silage

Our friends who have Silos are urged to grow Soy Beans for Silage as well as Corn. One part Soy Bean growth to four parts Corn will make of your Silage a perfect ration. The Soy Bean plant will supply the protein that the Corn lacks. You can grow the Soy Beans right in the same row as the Silage Corn. Or plant the Soys separately. Read pages 27 to 30 for comments on Soy Beans as source of Protein.

**Seed Potatoes**

There is no other crop on the farm that will respond any better to the planting of good seed than will the Potato Crop. These pages offer you good Seed Potatoes—selected from productive crops grown on ideal soil—in sections where the climate is exactly adapted for producing seed-stock. Excepting the Russett variety (page 24), all other sorts here listed were grown in Aroostook County, State of Maine. This County has the 'just right' conditions for this purpose—and Seed from its growers enjoys a most enviable reputation in all sections where Potatoes are grown on a commercial scale. Much care must be exercised when buying even Maine-grown seed—for there are unfair growers and shippers there, just the same as elsewhere. Avoid the Maine seed sold at ridiculously low prices. First-quality seed stock costs a premium, but is worth it! Potato Farmers who entrust their purchases to the offering listed on these pages will be well pleased and well paid with their selections. Extra care has been followed in collecting these stocks—and they will be found satisfactory to their buyers. See next page.

WHEN TO ORDER POTATOES. You can order the day you receive this Catalog. We will book orders for Spring shipment at these prices—but you must act at once, or prices may change. Please remit \$1 per sack on each order booked for future shipment. Each sack sold contains approximately, $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, 165 lbs. See Price List.

Except for a small quantity, all of our potatoes will stay in Maine over Winter, and be brought to Landisville in heated cars last half of March, or just as soon after as weather will permit. We can usually ship all potato orders March 20th to April 5th.

Prices on Seed Potatoes fluctuate wildly, so it is impossible to print them in our Catalog. We have to follow trends of the markets and quote closely. All quotations we will make you are for instant acceptance. If ordering is delayed, ask for new prices.

Varieties of Seed Potatoes

(MAINE-GROWN). Only a few of the standard sorts are listed. Indeed they scarcely need description. See Price List. We would urge our friends—beware of many of the new varieties offered at extra-ordinary prices. Often these are simply re-named potatoes of the old sorts—some of them without merit.

"Irish Cobbler." The best-selling variety. Fully one-half of our sales are this sort. The Irish Cobbler is the earliest standard white potato. So well known that description might be omitted. It is round to oblong in shape. Eyes are rather shallow for an early sort. There is an indent at the stem end of the potato. The cluster of the eyes at seed end is apt to be on the side of the end. These characteristics of the Cobbler will enable anyone to identify it. The Cobbler is one of the best yielders. Given rich soil and proper fertilizer it will make extraordinary crops. The foliage is strong—branching—dark green. The eating qualities of the Cobbler cannot be excelled. It is quite mealy—not only when dug early, but when kept through the following Winter.

The Cobbler stores safely. Though it is an early sort, its eyes remain dormant as long as the later varieties under same conditions. The keeping qualities of the Cobbler have made this variety a suitable one for commercial planting. Summing up—the Cobbler is very early—cooks well—is mealy—beautiful in shape and color—stores safely—yields enormously. See Price List.

"Early Surprise." As its name indicates, this is an early sort. In many sections has earned quite a name for itself. Some claim to like it better than the Cobbler. Keeps well, and is a very good cooker—a good marketable potato. Yields heavily for an early variety.

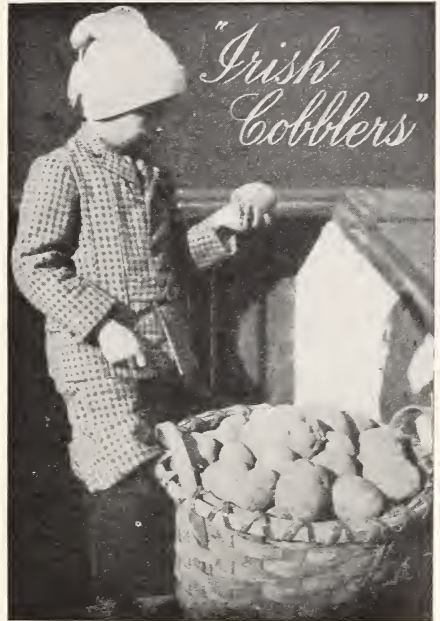
"Green Mountains." This is probably the best known standard sort grown. It is of highest eating qualities—round to oblong—white flesh—healthy grower—heavy foliage—good keeper, retaining its good eating qualities all through the Winter. We have to offer this year fine stocks of an improved strain of this variety. Order your supply of them early. Sales are always heavy on this sort.

"State of Maine." Another standard sort, well and favorably known—oblong in shape—large in size—prolific yielder—too well known to require lengthy description.

"Sir Walter Raleighs"—"Carman No. 3." These are two favorable sorts, very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—fine in eating qualities—heavy yielders—ripen in mid-season.

"Early Rose." One of the oldest sorts that holds its popularity for earliness, yield, and eating qualities. The pink coloring in flesh shows plainly in our stocks.

As this page is written, the above covers all varieties now in stock. From our Spring purchases, we may be able to offer Spaulding Rose, Early Ohio, Gold Coins, and perhaps a few other well-known varieties. These will all be offered on our Price Lists issued from time to time. Ask us for a List any time you are interested.



Facts on Successful Potato Production

Sandy soils, gravelly soils, medium to light loamy soils, heavy soils if drained, are suitable for Potato growing. Deep plowing, at least 8 inches (10 inches is better) is essential for best results.

Thorough harrowing to mellow the soil, to warm it, to prevent the moisture, cutting in 7 inches deep with disk is advised.

Good seed from the extreme North (preferably from Maine) is recommended.

Soaking the Seed 2 hours in 1 lb. formalin, diluted in 30 gallons of water, will prevent scab. Seed must be dried after treatment and before cutting or planting.

Large seed pieces preferred. One or two eyes. Each piece must have a good portion of flesh to sustain it until roots are started.

Commercial fertilizer preferred to manure. As much as a ton per acre permitted if same is worked into the soil and not allowed to contact with seed pieces.

Plant deep. 3 inches where early digging is the object. 4 to 5 inches if big crop is desired.

Plant 12 to 15 inches in row. Rows 3 feet apart. Mach'ne planting is best and economical.

After planting, cultivate—cultivate—cultivate. Begin before potatoes are up, continue weekly if possible till vines are dead. Spray with Pyrox to kill pests and prevent blight and other fungous diseases.

"Russett Rural" Seed Potatoes**(Certified Seed)****Grown in Northern Michigan**

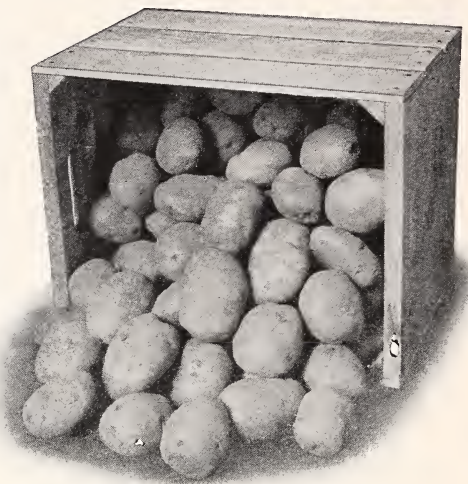
This variety has been growing into great favor in recent years. It is now produced on about as large a commercial scale as any other single late variety. This refers to sections of Pennsylvania, New York, and adjoining States. It seems very well adapted to growing conditions in all the Northwestern and North Central States.

The Russett Rural is a robust grower. The vines are stocky and thrifty. A deep-rooted potato—especially resistant to blight and drought. Apparently not as easily influenced by disease as most sorts. It is an easy potato to harvest. Is a very good keeper over Winter—will store in good shape until late into the Spring. Is of good cooking quality. And best of all—a dependable yielder of good crops of tubers.

Michigan Certified Seed—Extra Good Quality

Every effort is made to better their quality each season. Every certified crop is given three close inspections. Two in the field—one in the bin. The first is made while the plant is in blossom—the second, shortly before the vines are killed by frost. The bin inspection as soon as possible after storage. Thorough search is made for the presence of diseases, and only a very small tolerance is permitted in certified crops. The highest-yielding strains are closely watched, and from them new seed-stock for following crops is secured. Many cars of this Michigan Certified Seed have been shipped into Pennsylvania and other nearby Eastern States, and yields from them have been turning out better than from local or New York State-grown stock of the same variety.

Each bag will bear a tag showing details of the Certification, with the signature of the grower. Our customers buying seed from this stock will be altogether pleased with its quality. Results from its use will pay them. Anyone growing Russett Rurals heretofore will find a nice increase coming to him, if he will plant at least a part of his 1924 crop to this seed. See Price List.

**Seed Grains—for Spring and Summer Sowing**

Spring Wheat ("Marquis" Variety). This is the variety of Spring Wheat that is being grown extensively in all Spring Wheat sections. Government authorities recommend it as a very reliable sort, both for its yielding abilities, and its good flour-making qualities. We have been discouraging the growing of Spring Wheat, except in the higher portions of Pennsylvania and in the States to the North. We believe this Marquis variety will do further South. We can now say this after having had reports from users—and knowing that this variety has succeeded where other kinds of Spring Wheat have failed. Marquis Spring Wheat has done well for years among the Winter wheat sections of Iowa and Kansas. One reason that Marquis does better than other Spring varieties is that it is earlier by ten days than the others and not nearly as subject to rust and disease. Marquis makes a beautiful grain—Somewhat smaller than our ordinary Winter wheats—and is productive. Our Marquis seed comes from Northern Minnesota, which means that our seed, besides being pure and clean, has all the inherited tendencies of the Northwest—earliness—hardiness and productiveness. See Price List.

Spring Rye This crop is used to produce grain, and also used to sow with other grains for Spring pastures and soiling purposes, as well as for nurse crops. Spring Rye should be seeded early, same as oats. Seed should be brought from the North, as seed produced here deteriorates rapidly. Spring Rye is not quite as plump in the grain as Winter Rye—otherwise very similar in all respects except that it does not usually attain as great height. See Price List.

Beardless Barley Although it produces much less grain than the bearded barley, some folks prefer Beardless Barley for use as a nurse crop for Alfalfa. We sometimes have Beardless to offer—but it is very hard to secure. When not quoted on Price List, we cannot supply it.

You Are Invited To consult us freely about your farm questions. Our services in this line are at your disposal without any charge or obligation. Glad to answer your inquiries at any time.

Bearded Barley "Wisconsin Pedigreed" variety. One of the greatest Barley States of the Nation is Wisconsin. The Department of Agriculture of that State through its Experiment Station has been very active along the line of improvement in various of the grains it produces. Special progress has been made with Barley—one of its leading crops. The variety here offered was developed by the above Station and has clearly shown its ability to outdo other varieties. Not only does it excel in its home State, but Wisconsin Pedigree Barley has been outyielding other strains throughout various sections where it has been grown. Increases of 5 to 8 bushels per acre have been observed. On one farm, its yield was very close to the 45-bu. per acre mark.

Wisconsin Pedigree is a 6-row barley. This strain is stiffer in the straw than many other types. Stands up very well. A vigorous grower. Stands taller than most barleys—stalks of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to nearly 5 feet high. Ripens uniformly—heads fill well—develop fully. The heads are large, and unusually long. The grain is of good color and plump—heavy—and sound.

Barley will do well most anywhere from the Canadian border to the States far South. In the Eastern and more Southern States, it will deteriorate, unless seed is brought from the North at short intervals. Barley will do well on land too poor for many other grain crops. It will greatly outyield wheat in many sections and the grain is valuable for all kinds of stock. Barley should be sown as early as Oats if possible, for the best results, but barley will stand late planting better than oats.

The Wisconsin Pedigree Barley described above is leading other types in feeding value and yielding qualities. We offer it on a very small margin of profit, considering the premium paid for it. Customers having an opportunity for giving trial to this Barley will find it making good.



Sow about two bushels per acre. See Price List.

Speltz or Emmer Speltz is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. It resists almost any extreme of weather. It is excellent feed and makes heavy yields of grain. Those who have not yet grown Speltz should try it on at least a few acres of their farm.

Speltz is readily eaten by all kinds of stock—especially adapted for feed to cows. Speltz should be mixed, however, with bran shorts to give best results. Speltz is also valuable as a hog feed, and may too be fed with other feed to horses.

A wonderful drought resister. Ripens early. Does not yield to rust or smut like other grains. Not readily damaged by harvest rains. Thrives on poor land, stony ground. Sow two bushels per acre—handle the crop all through about the same as you handle Oats. Fine stocks of new-crop Speltz are ready for your orders. See Price List.

Japanese Buckwheat The standard and most popular variety of Buckwheat. This is a very valuable crop for soil improvement as well as the production of grain. Will thrive on very poor land—in fact where hardly anything else will grow. Very popular in Northern and mountainous sections. It is used to a great extent for bees. Yield in grain and straw is heavy, even on thin soils. Buckwheat flour is very valuable human food. Buckwheat middlings have high protein content and are much in demand for dairy feed. Buckwheat in the grain is an attractive poultry feed—also a good fattening feed for hogs.

Buckwheat is very desirable crop to put out where other crops have failed. Wherever there is a possibility of another crop failing, Buckwheat Seed should be kept on hand ready for quick seeding. It is a sure 'catch' crop. Besides producing heavy crops on poor soils, it must be remembered that Buckwheat is not hard on land.

"Japanese" Buckwheat is the best sort—good, large grain, and produces heavier yields per acre than other kinds. Has the advantage of remaining in bloom for a longer time than other kinds, and produces seed earlier. For this reason can be grown farther North. Resists blight and drought. Seed is rich, dark brown in color. May be sown broadcast, and covered with a smoothing harrow.

Silver Hull Buckwheat Somewhat smaller in the grain—of a grayish or silver color. Splendid variety for bees. It is often hard to buy the pure Silver Hull Seed—some seasons we cannot offer it. When in stock, is quoted on Price List.

Canada Field Peas

"Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at the cost of millions." Year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Such a statement, from so reliable a source, gives progressive farmers something to think about. Different from the grain crops, which 'take away' from the soil, Peas will return its much-needed nitrogen. Rank next to the Clovers in soil-building elements, and can be grown under most any condition of soil or climate. Large dairymen and stock feeders are using Canada Peas extensively each Spring for purposes of hay, soiling and pasture.

Canada Peas differ from Soys and Cow Peas in that the latter are warm weather plants and under no circumstances may be planted until the soil is warm, which is usually after the corn planting season. Canada Peas are a cool weather plant and one of the earliest that may be put out safely in the Spring. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be fitted you can plant your Canada Peas.

Fine For Early Green Feed

In a very short time after planting the ground is covered with green. The most popular method among dairymen is to plant Canada Peas with an early variety of oats, the planting to be done early as possible, 1¼ bushels of Canada Peas with the same quantity of oats. Peas and oats may be mixed and sowed together. However, careful dairymen sow each separately and claim surer results for their trouble. The Peas should be drilled first 3 to 3½ inches deep. Then the oats should be drilled 1½ to 2 inches deep. The deeper planting of the Peas will protect the latter in case very dry Spring weather is met with. If Peas are planted alone 2½ bushels are required, if drilled; 3 bushels if broadcasted and harrowed in.

The growth of Peas planted alone is upright for a time, after which it falls and completes its growth in a prostrate position. It is because of this habit that it is preferable to plant with oats, which serves to support the vines and makes the crop more palatable and more accessible.

Canada Peas make an abundant pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. However, it is wasteful to feed in this way, as trampling by stock destroys much of the growth. The most economical way is to let the growth become tall, when the mixture of oats and peas should be mowed and either fed green or made into hay. The cuttings should take place when the oats is comparatively green and the peas have begun to form pods. This makes the very finest hay, or if fed green the very best green fodder that can be offered to any kind of livestock. After this cutting a new growth will be made that may either be turned under with the plow or pastured.

The Canada Pea part of the hay is rich in protein and contains the other ingredients of Cow Pea and Soy Bean fodder. There is no other method of producing so quickly a growth of such valuable feed in the fore part of the Summer as Canada Peas and Oats.

Canada Peas a Legume—Improving the Soil That Grows Them

Nitrogen is gathered in sufficient quantity for its own growth and leaves deposits in the soil for the benefit of the crops to follow.

Large quantities of Farmogerm are sold each season to inoculate the Canada Pea Seed. Read Farmogerm, page 8. Inoculating with Farmogerm increases the growth of the Pea crop and adds to the value of the next crop to follow on this same ground.

AMERICAN GROWN SEED IS PREFERRED for planting. We have on hand large stocks of No. 1 stock, high in germination that were grown in Northern Michigan, noted for fine seed peas.

CANADA PEAS AND OATS MIXED are a decidedly profitable crop from every point of view. We urge our customers, not now familiar with them, to give same a trial. Arrange your plans early so you can sow early. Get your seed at once.

THE RIGHT VARIETY OF OATS should be sown with Canada Peas. We recommend "Peerless" and "Silver Mine" varieties. Both are early—not too thick-walled, and yet strong enough to support the vines. See Oats section of Catalog for description and Price List for quotations.



Canada Peas—Growing in Rows for Seed

Sudan Grass

throughout Pennsylvania and adjoining States now demands more and more of it every year. Caution should be used when buying your Sudan Grass Seed. Avoid Southern-grown seed.

Sudan Grows Fast—Makes Heavy Tonnage

Sudan Grass grows quickly. Depending on length of seasons and moisture, the first crop will be ready to cut in fifty to seventy days after seed is planted. The second crop usually inside the next forty-five to fifty days. Favorable seasons and locations will produce a third cutting in another similar period of time. Sudan belongs to the Sorghum family, but produces much more forage than Sorghum. The plant stands remarkably. As many as a hundred stems have come from a single seed. The hay is fully equal to Timothy hay—actual test showed it to analyze 9.13% protein. The stems are not extra heavy, even though the plant often reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet. For the best hay, Sudan should be cut when in bloom, or even a little earlier than this—about the time the heads start to appear. Sudan is an annual plant—seeded each year.

Quantity of hay produced varies in different sections—a table of results here in our files showing anywhere from 1½ to 6 tons per acre. Higher in irrigated sections. The hay is not coarse, but is readily eaten by all classes of stock.



Harvesting Sudan Grass

Kind of Soil

Sudan has been grown successfully on most any kind of soil from heavy clay to light soil. A rich loam of course producing better crops than could be expected from light sandy soils. The ground should be well-drained. Does its best in hot weather—not so well suited for high altitudes. If you have any ground that won't keep the regular pasture grasses for you, give it a trial with Sudan Grass. Results will surprise you. When the other grasses wither because of dry weather, Sudan will be coming along in good shape, supplying plenty of good, rich pasture.

Time and Amount to Sow

Don't sow Sudan Grass Seed until the soil is warm—about corn-planting time or a little later. It should be drilled from one-half to an inch deep. If broadcasted, cover to similar depth. Broadcasting the seed will give a finer hay than if drilled. Of course, the latter way costs less in regard to seed. If drilled, four to six pounds of seed will do for an acre, provided, rows are 18 to 24 inches apart. If broadcasted sow 16 to 20 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas—it makes an excellent combination for ensilage purposes.

Summing up the merits of the plant—Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage. Grows most anywhere—on all soils—inexpensive to sow—Sudan should and will find many more places adopting it this Summer. It is destined for a still wider use than has already been established for it in almost record time. See Price List.

Soy Beans

forage, improves the land when properly inoculated. Please read "Facts about Soy Beans," top of page 30. The Soy Bean crop is fast growing into public favor, and there could be no better time perhaps, for your getting acquainted with its merits than this year—read following pages.

The quicker you start growing Soy Beans, the quicker your profits will accrue. Soy Beans will furnish cheaply, the protein you are paying fancy prices for in cotton-seed-meal, bran and other protein feeds. A sure crop, easy to plan for, easy to grow, succeeds on most any soil—even where many other legumes won't grow, valuable for

Add Soy Beans to Your Silage

One part Soy Bean growth to four parts Corn will make of your silage a perfect ration. The Soy Bean plant will supply the protein that the Corn lacks. You can grow the Soy Beans in same row as the silage corn, or plant the Soys separately.

Varieties of Soy Beans

Space is here given to the description of only the standard types that we can usually furnish. As this page is written, all these varieties are not yet purchased, but will doubtless be by the time Catalog is issued. By then, or even later, a few other varieties not described here may be offered. Readers are assured of our list including none but reliable kinds of Soy Beans, and good qualities of them. Latest Price List will always quote the varieties in stock from time to time.

"Wilson Black" This is a very good general purpose variety. We sell more "Wilson Blacks" than of all other Soys combined. It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground "Wilson Blacks" will grow four feet tall, and on fertile ground they will get as tall as six feet. We think Wilsons will make a little more hay and hay of a little better quality than other varieties. This variety is early enough to mature beans in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and States to the South. The Wilsons will do well on poor soils. We would give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. The Wilson is medium size, jet-black bean. Will easily yield 20 bu. beans per acre—yields above 30 bu. per acre have been secured. Beginners not sure as to the variety they should start will do well to choose on the "Wilson Blacks". It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, and green manuring. See Price List.

"Ito San" This is a yellow bean. The earliest variety on our list. Matures nicely in Lancaster County in 85 to 88 days. This sort will produce a hay of fine texture—probably not as great a quantity of hay as some of the slightly later kinds. Yields heavily of beans. Will mature in the high altitudes of Pennsylvania, and in the States of New York and Michigan. After the Ito San crop of beans has been threshed, the straw will be equal to Clover hay in feeding value. If you require an early sort, you can depend on Ito San variety as a dependable cropper. See Price List.

"Hollybrook" Require a season of medium length. Produces a plant of finer texture than Mammoth sorts. Suitable for hay and soiling. Produces beans in certain sections of Penna. and Ohio, and in Southern States.

"Virginia" A brown, rather flat, oblong bean—suited for Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Southern sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio. Productive of beans—makes a good forage growth. Very popular over a wide territory. See Price List.

"Mongol" One of the best general-purpose Soys. Grows a very leafy plant, on stems of medium thickness. Fine for hay. Heavy producer of beans. See Price List.

"Medium Brown" known also as "Ohio No. 9035." This is becoming a favorite variety among more Northernly sections. Our section of Pennsylvania matures them very nicely. This Medium Brown is a very prolific producer of beans—also valuable as a forage variety. You will do well to select the Medium Brown variety, for it is a worthy yielder both of beans and forage, and an excellent sort to mix with your silage. See Price List.

"Early Brown" This is an early sort, suitable for late planting. It is a double-purpose sort, producing fine top growth and an abundance of beans. Will do well as a catch crop. Can mature beans quite to the North when allowed full season there. If planted early in Pennsylvania or Ohio or New Jersey it can be removed in time to grow wheat. See Price List.

—Varieties Soy Beans—Continued Next Page.



Field of Wilson Black Soy Beans

**Order
Early**

And you won't be disappointed by our being sold out of the varieties you prefer.

And you'll no doubt save some money. Prices usually work higher through the season.

And you'll be sure to have your seed on hand—ready to sow when the right time comes along.

And order from this Book—for "Hoffman's Seeds Pay!"

"Medium Green" This is another double-purpose Soy for the North. If planted early, beans will mature well to the north of our State. The old Medium Green Soys showed a tendency to shatter badly, but by careful selection this fault has been overcome in the strain of this variety we offer you. Medium Green has excellent qualities as a good all-round variety, and is especially well liked for its use as a forage producer. See Price List.

"Mammoth Yellow" This variety will not mature beans in sections north of Virginia. It is grown very largely in the South, where unusually heavy crop of beans are yielded. It may be grown on soil so barren that other crops will die for want of fertility. "Mammoth Yellows" make very tall growth—coarser in its texture than the other sorts here offered. This makes them valuable for Northern culture to plant with corn for silage or to plant expressly to plow under for soil improvement. See Price List.

"Mixed Soy Beans" We are sometimes able to buy small lots of Soy Beans that do not run strictly pure as to variety. These are then blended, and made into our "Mixed Soy Beans." For planting as a cover crop to turn under, these mixed soys will serve you very well. Will also save you a little money in regard to cost of the seed. They are of first-class quality—just as strong in germination as any of the straight varieties. See Price List.

How to Grow Soy Beans

Growing Soys needs little more attention than growing the old standard crops—and they are not nearly as difficult to grow as Alfalfa. We give the following directions:

1. **PREPARE YOUR SOIL WELL**—just as you should for corn. Try to kill the weeds—especially if you are going to broadcast instead of plant in rows. Frequent cultivation in advance of planting season will accomplish weed killing.

2. **DON'T PLANT TOO EARLY.** The soil must be warm. A week or ten days after ideal conditions for corn is usually the safe time. Soys will rot in cold, wet soil, but will grow quickly in a warm seed bed. Planting Soys is permissible until early July, other conditions being favorable.

3. **DON'T PLANT DEEP.** $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches is nearer right than any other depth. One inch may do and two inches does not mean failure.

4. **INOCULATION.** To get the full benefit from growing Soy Beans you must inoculate the seed. The gathering of nitrogen from the air by the roots will not take place unless you supply the germ to start the action. Soil from another Soy Bean field may be used. It is, however, most certain and more economical to use commercial inoculation for the purpose. We believe "Farmogerm" to be the best inoculation in the market and we highly recommend it. See page 8. "Farmogerm" is applied right to the seed before it is planted. It takes only a few minutes and the process is simple. The nitrogen gathered from the air and deposited in the soil in excess of the plant's requirement is worth every bit of expense connected with growing Soy Beans, so that the top growth of hay and beans with their high percentage of protein is clear profit.

5. **PLANT EITHER IN ROWS OR BROADCAST.** If you broadcast by hand and work in with a harrow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are required. If drilled in with a drill with all holes open, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels are sufficient. You must be sure to kill weeds ahead of planting time if you broadcast. As a rule, planting in rows is preferable, whether you want to grow the beans or produce hay, green fodder, silage, or if you want to turn under for soil improvement. Planting in rows saves seed and permits cultivation. You will have to cultivate as often as you do corn. Plantings are made with rows 20 to 36 inches apart and two to three inches apart on the row. Twenty to thirty pounds per acre needed by this method, depending upon exact width of rows apart and upon size of variety of Soy. The most successful Soy men we know grow in rows as close as twenty inches apart. You must plan your method of cultivation in connection with width of rows.

6. **HOW TO PLANT THEM.** Nearly every corn planter can be adapted to plant Soys by getting a special disc. Grain drills, however, are used more frequently. A nine-hole or a twelve-hole can easily be adapted for rapid work by plugging two out of every three holes. A nine-hole drill will plant three rows at a time. A twelve-hole drill will plant four rows at a time.

7. **HARVESTING.** To make good Soy Bean hay—cut when half the pods are full grown and when top leaves begin to turn yellow. Cut them when there is no dew. Let lie in swaths until leaves are wilted, but not brittle. Rake early in windrows, but let them thoroughly cure for several days. Then put them in small cocks and allow several more days. Prevent loss of leaves as far as possible.

8. **FOR BEANS.** Let stand until half of the pods are dry and most of the leaves have fallen off. Same may be then handled as advised above for hay. The old self rake is used by some for cutting. It gathers the stalks in convenient open bunches and permits gathering with but a slight loss from shattering. Haul to the barn or stack.

9. **THRESHING.** This may be done by flail or by grain threshers. If the Soy Beans are for seed, care must be taken not to crack or split them. The removal of the concaves in the grain threshers is necessary. Special Soy Bean threshers can be bought.

10. **USES OF SOYS**—are fully, though briefly mentioned in the following facts about Soy Beans:

(Read top next page).

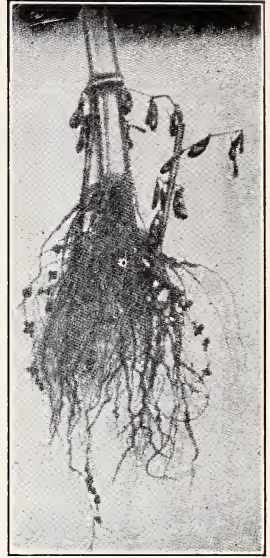


Soy Beans and Corn for Silage

Shall We Substitute? In ordering Soy Beans, or even Seed Corn, Seed Oats, Etc.—please name your second choice, if you have any. This will be of help to both of us. Early orders insure getting your first choice.

FACTS ABOUT SOY BEANS

Soy Beans have a higher protein content than oil meal, pound for pound.
 You can grow 20 to 30 bushels Soy Beans per acre on poor ground.
 One bushel Soy Beans contains as much digestible protein and as much digestible fat as six bushels of oats, or four bushels of corn meal, or six bushels corn and cob meal.
 Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock, are easily digested, have a tonic effect whether fed by itself or mixed with other feed.
 Soy Bean hay cut before beans have ripened is greater in value of protein and fats than Alfalfa hay.
 Soy Bean straw and hulls, from which the ripe beans have been threshed, is equal in value of protein and fat content to Clover hay. Fed to cows will cause an increased flow of milk.
 Soy Beans will make two to four tons of hay per acre.
 Soy Beans cut green and packed with corn for silage—1 part Soys to 4 parts Corn will make a perfect ration of much more value than corn silage alone.
 A handful Soys fed to horses each meal will keep hair and hide in perfect condition. Colts, sheep and stock can be wintered on Soy Bean hay alone.
 The unthreshed vines fed to hens will bring about early and sustained winter egg production.
 Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit. An acre of Soys will produce as much meat as two acres of corn.
 Soys can be grown on land too poor and too acid to produce Clover.
 Soys are a legume and gather nitrogen from the air. Your soil will improve while producing crops of valuable feed. There is nothing better to plow under for rapid soil enrichment.
 Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn crop rather than curtail it. The nitrogen gathered by the Soys becomes available to the corn.
 Wheat following Soys yields 20 to 30 per cent. better than when it follows oats.



Corn and Soy Beans Roots showing how nitrogen sacks on bean roots feed the corn roots.

Cow Peas

The Cow Pea Crop has much the same uses as the Soy Bean crop, namely:—improvement of soil—hay production—forage—silage—and peas. The hay has just about the same feeding values. Methods of growing, seeding and harvesting correspond. Both crops are great producers of nitrogen when properly inoculated. There are two chief differences. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Cow Peas are more recumbent than Soys, and therefore more difficult to harvest. For pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement, the trailing habit is no objection. Statements made previously relative to the "Facts About Soy Beans" apply to Cow Peas.

"Whippoorwill." This is an early variety that is perhaps more widely used than any other. It has been grown successfully in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other points in the same latitude. Whippoorwill is a good general purpose variety. Grows vigorously, matures early, is fairly erect, yields well both of hay and grain. See List.

"Gray Crowders." Also called Gray Whippoorwill. Whippoorwill, are becoming a favorite in Cow Pea sections. A speckled variety like Whippoorwill. The Gray Crowder yields well of peas, plenty of hay, and has considerable root growth. These qualities make the Gray Crowder variety well-liked for its production of hay and peas, and among the leading sorts as a soil improver. See Price List.

"New Eras." We are rather partial to the New Era variety as an all-round variety for general culture—in the North and Middle Atlantic States. It is an early variety. In the South, two crops of New Eras are grown in one season. The New Era has more erect habits than other sorts. The crop of this variety can be mowed easily. The Vines are fine with many branches, and on the whole the hay of this sort is more desirable than that of some other kinds. Beginners in Cow Pea growing would do well in selecting the New Eras, whether they seek the peas, hay, silage, pasture, or soil improvement. See Price List.

"Blacks." This variety yields heavily of forage, but grows probably less grain, is slightly later than the other kinds. Has the trailing habit. One of the best to plant in corn for pasture or for turning under for improving the soil. See Price List.

Mixed Cow Peas. There are sometimes odd lots and slightly mixed lots of Cow Peas that are sold under the name of mixed Cow Peas. Their quality is alright—first class—clean and they will grow. Answer nicely for soiling purposes or for hay—and can be bought at a discount under the straight varieties. See Price List.

Instructions for Growing Cow Peas**Important—Don't Plant too Early**

Some folks confuse Cow Peas with Canada Field Peas. Please note this especially. Canada Field Peas are planted very early, mostly along with Oats—but Cow Peas dare not be planted until the ground is good and warm, or they will rot in the ground. Don't plant Cow Peas in ground that is too cold or too wet—this is strictly a warm-weather crop. Plant 1½ in. deep. Follow Soy Bean instructions above as your guide for Cow Peas. Inoculate the Seed with Farmogerm, and get the all-important root nodules.

Millets

grow quickly, and serve well for emergency production of hay. May be seeded all of June and early July. Will produce an abundance of hay—will grow on land that has not received good tillage—will produce on land under the average in fertility. Millets should be cut before the seeds harden and before the growth becomes too woody. If judgment is used as to time of cutting, very satisfactory hay will result. It is a safe rule to cut millet when the seed-heads have come on about one-third of the plants.

Japanese Millet. Grows taller than the average. Will grow on the poorest soils—and no location is too far north for it. Some Westerners call it 'Million Dollar Grass.' Has been known to yield twenty tons of hay to the acre. Has certain value for ensilage use, but of course not as valuable as corn. When fed green, should be cut just before seed-heads appear. On account of its succulence, Japanese Millet is more difficult to cure than Golden Millet, yet if well cured—makes a valuable hay, relished by all kinds of stock. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre—seed should be slightly covered. 32 lbs. is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

Golden Millet. This variety (formerly called German) grows quickly, is easily cured—is of fine texture of stems—makes nutritious hay. Sow 3 pecks to one bushel per acre for hay. Only one peck to grow seed. Golden is about 2 weeks later than Hungarian, but more leafy and makes perhaps better hay. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, and to the South, 7 to 9 weeks are needed to make a crop of Golden Millet. Sow 3 pecks per acre for hay.

Golden Millet and Cow Peas Mixed makes a splendid combination for either hay or green feed—better than either seed sown by itself. Sow about 3 pecks Golden Millet with 1 bushel Cow Peas per acre. Cut when Millet is in bloom, regardless of maturity of Cow Peas at that time.

Hungarian Millet. This variety is widely known and a reliable sort. Adapted to the North—earlier than Golden Millet. Sow 3 pecks per acre for hay—less than a half-bushel to produce seed.

Hog Pasture Mixture

(Annual)

This is a mixture of Spring grains, grasses, vetches, field peas, forage plants, etc.—twelve to fourteen different sorts, mixed together to be sown in the Spring, for rapid and rank growth of pasture suitable for hogs. Every year there is more demand for this mixture. Large hog raisers have seen its benefits and purchase it in ton lots. This Annual Hog Pasture Mixture will profitably fatten hogs without the use of grain. It also makes good pasture for other cattle of all kinds. Most of the plants in the mixture grow again after being pastured off. This makes the alternating of pasture plots very desirable—after one plot has been pastured, it can be fenced off, and will grow up again very nicely, while another plot is taking its place in the meantime. Sow 70 pounds to the acre, about two inches deep. Try a few acres to begin with. Annual Hog Pasture can be used for live stock with great economy. See Price List.



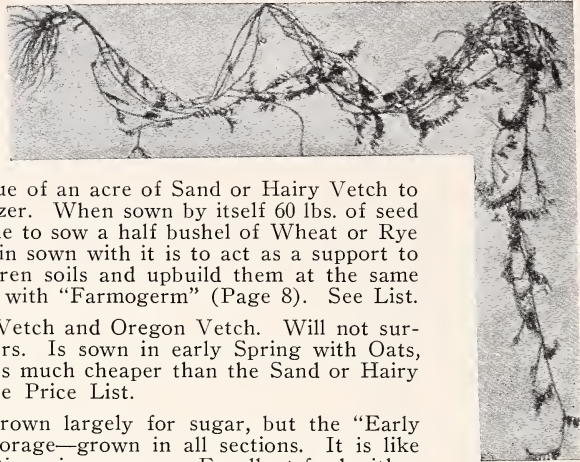
Sow "Dwarf Essex Rape" for Quick Pasture

Fine for cattle, hogs, and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. It grows thickly in from six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, the soil is greatly benefited. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown at such small cost per acre that it should be more largely used. Sow 5 pounds per acre. See latest Price List.

Every Purchase You Make Must Please You. Selling good seed has built our business. We'll try to please you with the quality of every bag of Hoffman's Seed you open. Should we fail to do so—be free to let us know about it at once. Read Our Money Back Plan (Page 1).

Winter (Hairy) Vetch.

This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual, but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of Sand or Hairy Vetch to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is, however, advisable to sow a half bushel of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre. The grain sown with it is to act as a support to the Vetch. Vetch will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild them at the same time. We furnish high-grade seed. Inoculate with "Farmogerm" (Page 8). See List.



Winter Vetch

Spring Vetch.

Known also as Common Vetch and Oregon Vetch. Will not survive our Northern Winters. Is sown in early Spring with Oats, Spring Rye, or Spring Barley. Spring Vetch is much cheaper than the Sand or Hairy Vetch and must be sown a little heavier. See Price List.

Sorghum

is of the Sugar Cane family. Grown largely for sugar, but the "Early Amber" is equally valuable for forage—grown in all sections. It is like corn in appearance. May be cut two to three times in a season. Excellent feed, either dry or green, for cattle and live stock. Stands drought well. Is a rapid grower. Has high feeding value. Plant in well prepared soils. Don't plant until soil is warm. If you broadcast by hand, sow 2 bu. per acre. If drilled in, 1½ bu. per acre. Plant one to two inches deep. Planting in rows is best if you intend to cultivate several times. The seed should be one inch apart on the rows and the rows just far enough apart to permit cultivation. By this method, 10 to 20 pounds per acre is needed. Feed value of sorghum is greater if cut before head appears. The younger it is cut the quicker will be the growth of the following crop. "Early Amber" is earliest and most popular for forage. See Price List.

Cow Horn Turnips

are grown for soil improvement along with Crimson Clover and alone in corn fields. Turnips are not legumes, but the Cow Horn variety reaches down into the subsoil and brings up considerable fertilizer ingredients and adds them to the top soil. Besides this, the turnip improves its mechanical conditions and adds considerable humus. The tops are eagerly eaten by sheep and poultry. The cost of growing is slight on account of ease of seeding and small amount of seed required. Usually sown 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. See Price List.

Winter Seed Wheat

is our great specialty in the Fall. There is now growing for us an immense acreage which will be ready to deliver to our customers shortly after harvest time next July. Selected strains of the hardiest varieties known will be very carefully cleaned by most modern machinery, and offered to you. Sowing such seed will pay you.

Index and Rates for Seeding "Successful Farmers Recommend Heavy Seeding."

The right quantity differs in different sections—depends on location and nature of soils. Spare seeding is not economical. Best qualities of seed are cheapest in the end—extra cost per acre is small and results more satisfactory. Table suggests quantities per acre may be of help.

See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel	See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel
5—Red Clover	8-14	Lbs.	31—Hog Pasture Mixture	70-	Lbs.
6—Alsike Clover	8-10	"	31—Dwarf Essex Rape, Broadcast.....	5-	"
1—Alfalfa or Lucerne	15-20	"	32—Vetch	50-60	"
6—Crimson or Scarlet Clover.....	10-15	"	32—Cow Horn Turnip	2-4	"
7—Sweet Clover	12-20	"	9—Lawn Grass	60-80	"
6—Economical Mixture	12-20	"	26—Canada Field Peas (Broadcast).....	150-180	"
4—Timothy	12-20	"	26—Canada Field Peas (with Oats).....	75-100	"
10—Blue Grass	40-50	"	30—Cow Peas (Broadcast).....	60-90	"
10—Red Top, Fancy, Solid Seed.....	10-12	"	30—Cow Peas in drills	25-35	"
10—Orchard Grass	30-45	"	28—Soy Beans (Broadcast)	60-90	"
10—English (Perennial) Rye Grass.....	35-50	"	28—Soy Beans in drills	20-30	"
10—Meadow Fescue	30-50	"	25—Buckwheat	50-60	"
10—Brome Grass, Bromus Inermis.....	42-	"	24-32—Wheat	90-120	"
10—Tall Meadow Oats Grass.....	25-35	"	16—Corn	8-10	"
9—Hay and Pasture Mixture.....	30-35	"	16—Corn (Silage)	10-20	"
31—Golden Millet	30-50	"	24—Rye	85-100	"
31—Japanese Millet	15-25	"	11—Oats	70-100	"
31—Hungarian Millet.....	30-50	"	25—Barley	95-120	"
27—Sudan Grass (Broadcast)	16-18	"	25—Speltz	75-90	"
32—Cane (Sorghum) Broadcast	50-75	"	22—Potatoes	600-900	"

Notice—Disclaimer : Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory, yet the following clause (same as published by other responsible seed firms) is to be made plain. **A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.** If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Bags are Free— And not weighed in with Seed. Full net weights are guaranteed. Most firms make you figure 'extra' for bags. We don't. Keep this in mind when comparing prices. Bags are expensive.

Freight will be Paid— On these conditions—please read them: (These Bag and Freight Offers mean that you can know before ordering just what your seed is going to stand you, sacked and delivered.)

Shipments of 300 lbs. or over will have freight charges prepaid to any freight station in Pennsylvania—New Jersey—New York—Maryland—Ohio—Delaware—Virginia—West Virginia—Conn.—R. I. and Mass.

If your Station is outside above-named States, and your shipments of 300 lbs. or over, 30 cents per hundred pounds will be allowed to help you pay freight. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

Shipments are started from Landisville, on either the "Pennsylvania R. R." (Main Line) or "Philadelphia and Reading Ry".

Shipments by Express are sent "Charges Collect." If you order 300 lbs. or over sent by Express, we'll help to pay charges by refunding the freight charges we would have allowed under above offers.

Parcels Post—When seed is to be forwarded by Parcels Post, add 'extra' for postage—as per schedule on back of enclosed Order Sheet.

Prices Change. A list of present prices is mailed with Catalog. If you delay ordering, ask for new Price List when you are ready. Price Lists will cheerfully be mailed as often as you ask for them. Best time to order is now. Delays often mean disappointment.

Payment Must Accompany Orders. Remit by Money Order, Check, Draft, or Cash by Registered Mail. Don't ask us for credit—we can't do business that way. Our customers' standing remains unknown to us even though they may order year after year. Reference: "Dun's" or "Bradstreet's" Mercantile Agencies; The Guaranty Trust Co., Lancaster, Pa.; The First National Bank, Landisville, Pa., any other Bank or Business Firm. Farm Papers carrying our ads.

"Clipper" Seed Cleaners

If you sow your own wheat or other grain, or grass seed, you need a "Clipper" Seed Cleaner to make it 'fit to sow.' The cost is small, the up-keep is nothing. It is well-made, nicely finished, light running. Will last a life-time and earn its cost every year it is used on a well-conducted farm.

Experience has shown that no other mill cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The "Clipper" is used by Seedsmen almost exclusively, not only throughout the United States, but Canada, Europe, Australia, South America, New Zealand, in fact—all over the world. Also by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations and Seed Breeders everywhere.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each machine. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

The "Clipper" Screen Outfit (12 screens) is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Grading Seed Corn, cleaning Clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning Timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

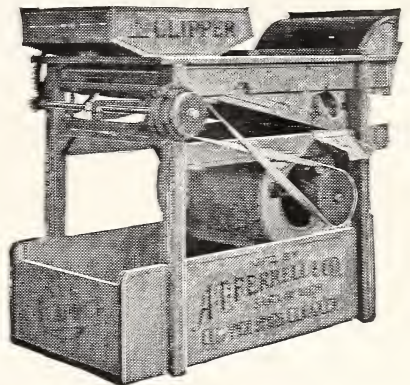
The Vertical Air Blast of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way.

Guarantee: So satisfactory has been the work of the hundreds of "Clippers" placed among our customers—that our usual offer is extended: You must be pleased with the work of the "Clipper" Cleaner or you may return it promptly in good condition for full refund of the purchase price.

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a farm-size hand or power mill that will clean 20 bu. Seed Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels Clover or Timothy seed per hour. Dimensions: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 lbs.

No. 2-B "Clipper" does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B, but its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. Its screens are 6 inches wider. Dimensions: 4 ft. 8 in. long; 2 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. Can be run by hand for certain cleaning, but for most cleaning power should be applied—1/2-horse power is sufficient.

PRICES—See Price List. Send orders for "Clipper" Cleaners to—



A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Lancaster County, Penna.



Hoffman's Seeds pay



A. H. Hoffman, Inc. Landisville, Lancaster County, Pa.